



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(54) Title: NUCLEOSIDES ANALOGUES, SUCH AS ANTIVIRALS INCLUDING INHIBITORS OF RETROVIRAL REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE AND THE DNA POLYMERASE OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS (HBV)			
<div style="text-align: center;"> <math display="block">  \begin{array}{c}  R_1 \\  \diagdown \\  L_1 L_2 - O - nuc \\  \diagup \\  R_2  \end{array}  \quad (I)  </math> </div>			
(57) Abstract <p>A compound of the formula (I), wherein: nuc is the residue of a nucleoside analogue bonded through its single hydroxy group on the cyclic or acyclic saccharide moiety, R<sub>1</sub> is hydroxy, amino or carboxy; optionally having esterified/amide bonded thereon; a C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> saturated or unsaturated, optionally substituted fatty acid or alcohol, or an aliphatic L-amino acid; R<sub>2</sub> is the residue of an aliphatic L-amino acid; L<sub>1</sub> is a trifunctional linker group; L<sub>2</sub> is absent or a difunctional linker group; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof have favourable pharmacological properties and are antivirally active.</p>			

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NUCLEOSIDES ANALOGUES, SUCH AS ANTIVIRALS INCLUDING INHIBITORS OF RETROVIRAL REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE AND THE DNA POLYMERASE OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS (HBV)

### Technical Field

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This invention relates to the field of nucleoside analogues, such as antivirals including inhibitors of retroviral reverse transcriptase and the DNA polymerase of Hepatitis B Virus (HBV). The invention provides novel compounds with favourable pharmaceutical parameters, methods for their preparation, pharmaceutical  
10 compositions comprising these compounds and methods employing then for the inhibition of viral and neoplastic diseases including HBV and HIV.

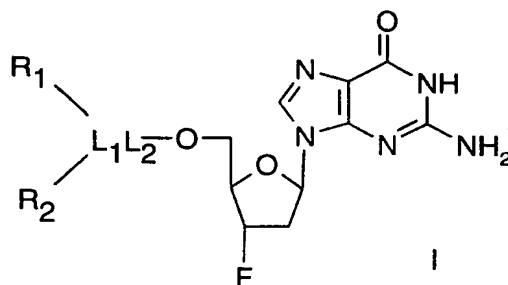
### Background to the invention

International patent application no. WO 88/00050 describes the antiretroviral and anti-HBV activity of a series of 3'-fluorinated nucleosides, including the compounds  
15 2',3'-dideoxy, 3'-fluoroguanosine (FLG) and 3'-fluorothymidine (FLT). The latter compound underwent clinical evaluation as an anti-HIV agent and although its antiviral activity and pharmacokinetics were good, it showed unexpected toxicity (Flexner et al, J Inf Dis 170(6) 1394-403 (1994)). The former compound FLG is very active in vitro however the present inventors have detected that its bioavailability is  
20 so poor - around 4% - that the in vivo utility of the compound has thus far been limited to intraperitoneally or subcutaneously administered animal models.

US patent 4,963,662 discloses generically a series of 3'-fluorinated nucleosides and corresponding triphosphates and specifically describes the preparation of the 5'-O-palmitoyl derivative of FLT, without reporting any improvement in bioavailability.  
25 International patent application WO 93 13778 describes FLG derivatives modified at the 6-position of the base, in particular with n-propoxy, cyclobutoxy, cyclopropylamino, piperidino or pyrrolidino. International patent application no. 93 14103 describes FLG derivatives where the oxygen at the guanine 6-position is replaced with amino, ether, halo or sulphonate.

Brief description of the invention

In accordance with one aspect of the invention there are provided compounds of the formula I:



5 wherein:

$R_1$  is selected from

hydroxy, amino or carboxy; optionally having esterified/amide bonded thereon a  $C_4$ - $C_{22}$  saturated or unsaturated, optionally substituted fatty acid or alcohol, or an aliphatic L-amino acid;

10  $R_2$  is the residue of an aliphatic L-amino acid;

$L_1$  is a trifunctional linker group;

$L_2$  is absent or a difunctional linker group;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising the compounds and salts of formula I and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents therefor. Additional aspects of the invention provide methods for the inhibition of HBV and retroviruses such as HIV, comprising bringing a compound or salt of the formula I into contact with a retrovirus or HBV, for example by administering an effective amount of the compound or salt to an individual afflicted with a retrovirus or HBV. The invention also extends to the use of the compounds or salts of formula I in therapy, for example in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of retroviral or HBV infections.

In treating conditions caused by retroviruses such as HIV, or HBV, the compounds or salts of formula I are preferably administered in an amount of 50 to 1 500 mg

once, twice or three times per day, especially 100 to 700 mg twice or thrice daily. It is desirable to achieve serum levels of the active metabolite of 0.01 to 100 µg/ml, especially 0.1 to 5 µg/ml.

- 5 Where  $R_1$  is a fatty acid residue, it preferably has in total an even number of carbon atoms, advantageously decanoyl ( $C_{10}$ ), lauryl ( $C_{12}$ ), myristoyl ( $C_{14}$ ), palmitoyl ( $C_{16}$ ), stearoyl ( $C_{18}$ ), eicosanoyl ( $C_{20}$ ) or behenoyl ( $C_{22}$ ). The fatty acid preferably has in total 10 to 22, and more preferably 16 to 20 carbon atoms, especially 18. The fatty acid may be unsaturated and have one to three double bonds, especially one double
- 10 bond. Unsaturated fatty acids preferably belong to the n-3 or n-6 series. Convenient unsaturated  $R_1$  groups include those derived from the monounsaturated acids myristoleic, myristelaidic, palmitoleic, palmitelaidic, n6-octadecenoic, oleic, elaidic, gandoic, erucic, brassidic acids or multiply unsaturated fatty acids such as linoleic,  $\gamma$ -linolenic, arachidonic acid and  $\alpha$ -linolenic acid. Preferably, however,  $R_1$  as a fatty
- 15 acid is saturated as these compounds tend to have superior stability and shelf life.

$R_1$  as fatty alcohol residue preferably corresponds to one of the above described fatty acids. Alternatively the fatty alcohol may comprise residues of shorter alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol or propanol.

20

$R_1$  as a saturated or unsaturated fatty acid or alcohol may optionally be substituted with up to five similar or different substituents independently selected from the group consisting of hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkanoyl, amino, halo, cyano, azido, oxo, mercapto and nitro, and the like.

25

Suitable aliphatic amino acids for  $R_2$  and, if present  $R_1$ , include L-alanine, L-leucine, L-isoleucine and most preferably L-valine. For ease of synthesis it is preferred that both  $R_2$  and  $R_1$  are residues of aliphatic amino acids, preferably the same residue.

- 30 The expression trifunctional in the context of the first linker group  $L_1$  means that the linker has at least three functional groups, including at least two functional groups derived from respective hydroxy, amine or carboxyl groups, the amine and hydroxy

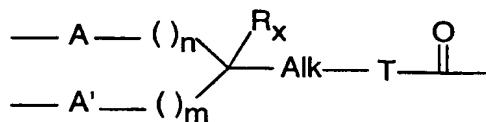
function(s) being available for esterification/amide bonding with the carboxy functions of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  whereas a carboxy function(s) on the linker is available for amide bonding with the free  $\alpha$ -amine function of  $R_2$ , or  $R_1$  as the case may be, or esterification with  $R_1$  as a fatty alcohol. Where  $R_1$  itself defines an hydroxy, amine or carboxy group, the hydroxy group being presently favoured of the three, one of said functions on the trifunctional linker simply comprises this hydroxy, amine or carboxy group.

The trifunctional linker further comprises a third functional group for linkage with either the optional second linker group  $L_2$  illustrated in more detail below, or the hydroxy group at the 5' position of the mother nucleoside, such as 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine. Appropriate third functional groups will depend on the nature of the cooperating function on optional linker group  $L_2$ , if present, and may include amino, hydroxy, carbonyl, sulfonyl, phosphoryl, phosphonyl, carbamoyl and the like. If  $L_2$  is absent, this third functional group on first linker  $L_1$  will typically comprise a carboxyl function which can esterify with the 5'-O group of the nucleoside analogue.

Preferably the functional groups on the trifunctional linker which cooperate with  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are hydroxyl functions and the linkage is an ester linkage with the carboxyl functions of an  $R_1$  fatty acid, if present, and  $R_2$ . A further preferred embodiment comprises a free hydroxy group as  $R_1$  and an hydroxyl function on the linker esterified to the carboxy function of  $R_2$ . An alternative embodiment comprises an (optionally protected) carboxyl group as  $R_1$  and an hydroxyl function on the linker esterified to a carboxy function on  $R_2$ .

25

Useful trifunctional  $L_1$  group, especially for esterifying directly to the nucleoside include linkers of the formula IIa or IIb:



IIa

where A and A' define a respective ester linkage between an hydroxy on the linker and the carboxy on R<sub>1</sub> or R<sub>2</sub> or an ester linkage between a carboxy on the linker and the hydroxy on R<sub>1</sub> as a fatty alcohol, or an amide linkage between an amine on the linker and a carboxy on R<sub>1</sub> or R<sub>2</sub>, or an amide linkage between a carboxy on the linker and an amine on R<sub>1</sub> or R<sub>2</sub>, or one of A and A' is as defined and the other is hydroxy, amino or carboxy in the event that R<sub>1</sub> itself is a free hydroxy, amino or carboxy group.

R<sub>x</sub> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl,

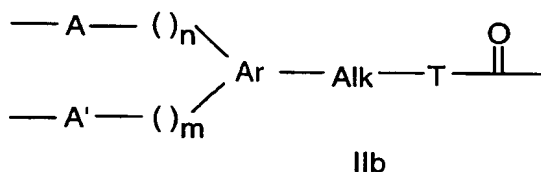
T is a bond, -O- or -NH-;

Alk is absent, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>2</sub> - C<sub>4</sub> alkenyl, optionally substituted as described above; and

m and n are independently 0, 1 or 2.

In a preferred embodiment of this aspect of the invention, the R<sub>1</sub> or R<sub>2</sub> groups are each esterified to a respective one of the leftmost functional hydroxy groups (viz A and A') of Formula IIa, while the carbonyl moiety to the right is esterified, optionally via a second linker group L<sub>2</sub>, to the 5'-O-group of the nucleoside.

Alternatively the L<sub>1</sub> group may comprise a linker of the formula IIb:



where Ar is a saturated or unsaturated, preferably monocyclic carbo- or heterocycle with 5 or 6 ring atoms; and A, A', T, Alk, m and n are as defined above.

In Formula IIb, Ar is preferably an aromatic group such as pyridine or especially phenyl, such as aromatic moieties wherein the arms bearing the R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> groups are respectively para and ortho, meta and ortho, both ortho, or preferably para and meta, both para or both meta to the remainder of the linker.

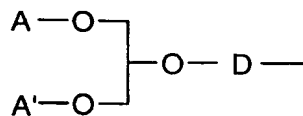
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In formulae IIa and IIb, the following combinations of m, n and Alk are presently favoured:

	m	n	Alk
	1	0	methylene
10	1	0	ethylene
	1	1	absent
	1	1	methylene
	1	1	ethylene
	1	1	propylene
15	1	2	absent
	1	2	methylene
	1	1	ethenylene
	1	1	propenylene

20 As R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> may have different structures, it will be apparent that many L<sub>1</sub> groups, particularly those of formula IIa, will define chiral structures and the invention includes all enantiomers thereof, as racemates or as preparations of > 80%, preferably > 95% enantiomerically pure compound.

25 A particularly preferred group of trifunctional linkers comprise glycerol derivatives of the formula IIc



IIc

where A is hydrogen, the acyl residue of an aliphatic L-amino acid ester or the acyl  
30 residue of a fatty acid ester, A' is the acyl residue of an aliphatic amino acid residue



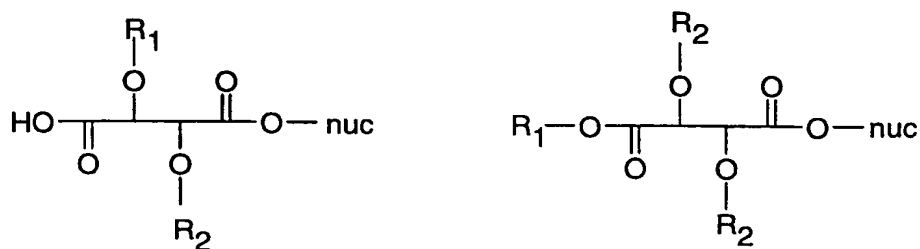
and D is a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> saturated or unsaturated dicarboxylic acid residue. Trifunctional linkers of the formula IIc are hydrolysed or otherwise break down in vivo to release the nature identical compounds glycerol, the L-amino acid, the fatty acid (if present) and the dicarboxylic acid, each of which are generally safely metabolised and/or  
5 excreted by the body. Preferably A and A' are both residues of an aliphatic amino acid, most preferably the same residue, particularly residues of L-valine or L-isoleucine.

In the event that the dicarboxylic acid moiety in the derivative of formula IIc is  
10 esterified directly to the 5' hydroxy function (or equivalent) on the nucleoside, an alternative analysis would be to define the glycerol moiety as trifunctional linker L<sub>1</sub> and the dicarboxylic acid moiety as difunctional linker L<sub>2</sub>.

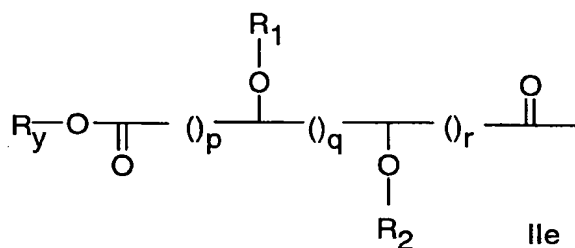
Particularly preferred dicarboxylic acid residues include those derived from  
15 oxalic, malonic, tartronic, succinic, maleic, fumaric, malic, tartaric, glutaric, glutaconic, citraconic, itaconic, ethidine-malonic, mesaconic, adipic, allylmalonic, propylidenemalonic, hydromuconic, pyrocinchonic and muconic acids and the like. The dicarboxylic acid residue may be optionally substituted, for example with the substituents listed above in respect of R<sub>1</sub> as a fatty acid. Hydroxy substituents can in  
20 turn be esterified with a further L-amino acid or fatty acid residue.

Several of the abovementioned dicarboxylic acids can themselves define a trifunctional linker. For instance hydroxy-substituted dicarboxylic acids such as tartaric acid or malic acid offer a number of configurations within the scope of the  
25 invention. Taking tartaric acid as an example a carboxyl function is available for esterification with the 5'-hydroxyl function of a nucleoside (optionally via difunctional linker L<sub>2</sub>). The hydroxy functions are available for esterification with the respective carboxyl functions of R<sub>2</sub> and an R<sub>1</sub> fatty acid or amino acid while the remaining carboxy group can be free, or optionally protected, for instance with a  
30 conventional pharmaceutically acceptable ester such as the methyl or ethyl ester. Alternatively the optional protection of the free carboxy function can itself comprise

an ester with an  $R_1$  fatty alcohol, with one or both hydroxyl functions being esterified to  $R_2$ :

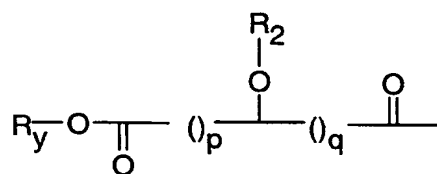


- 5 Favoured linkers of the tartaric acid series above can be generically depicted as Formula IIe:



- and isomers where  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are reversed, where  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are as shown above,  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $r$  are each independently 0 to 5, preferably 0 or 1 and  $R_y$  is the free acid, an  $R_1$  ester or a conventional pharmaceutically acceptable carboxy protecting group, such as the methyl, benzyl or especially the ethyl ester.
- 10

Favoured linkers of the malic series have the formula IIIf:



IIIf

- 15 where  $R_y$ ,  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $R_2$  are as defined above, preferably those where  $p$  and  $q$  are zero.

Preferred compounds of this aspect of the invention thus include:

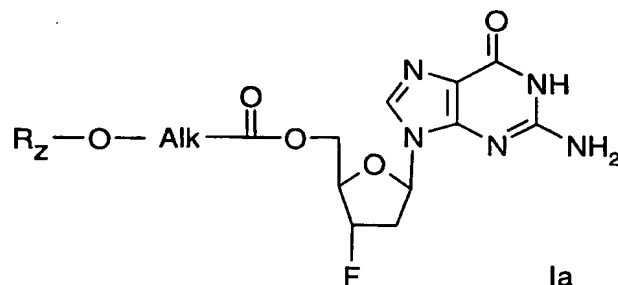
- 5'-O-[3-methoxycarbonyl-2-valyloxy-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine,  
5'-O-[3-benzyloxycarbonyl-2-valyloxy-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine,  
5'-O-[3-methoxycarbonyl-2-isoleucoxy-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-  
fluoroguanosine,  
5 5'-O-[3-benzyloxycarbonyl-2-isoleucyloxy-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-  
fluoroguanosine,  
5'-O-[4-methoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-valyloxy-butyryl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-  
fluoroguanosine,  
5'-O-[4-benzyloxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-valyloxy-butyryl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-  
10 fluoroguanosine,  
5'-O-[4-methoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-isoleucyloxy-butyryl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-  
fluoroguanosine,  
5'-O-[4-benzyloxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-isoleucyloxy-butyryl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-  
fluoroguanosine;  
15 particularly those derived from L-malic acid and L-tartaric acid; and corresponding  
derivatives employing conventional pharmaceutically acceptable esters on the  
terminal carboxy function.

Particularly favoured compounds include:

- 20 5'-O-[3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-valyloxy-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine,  
5'-O-[3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-isoleucyloxy-propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-  
fluoroguanosine,  
5'-O-[4-ethoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-valyloxy-butyryl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine,  
5'-O-[4-ethoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-isoleucyloxy-butyryl]-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-  
25 fluoroguanosine, especially the isomers derived from L-malic and L-tartaric acid.

In a related alternative aspect of the invention one of R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> is omitted.

Representative compounds of this aspect of the invention include those of the  
formal Ia:



where Alk is optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>2</sub> - C<sub>4</sub> alkenyl and R<sub>2</sub> is the ester residue of an aliphatic L-amino acid or a fatty acid as defined for R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> above.

Linkers of this aspect of the invention are conveniently prepared from α-hydroxy ω-carboxylic acids such as carbonic acid, glycollic acid, hydroxypropanoic acid,  
 5 hydroxybutyric acid, hydroxyvaleric acid or hydroxycaproic acid.

Representative compounds of Formula Ia include:

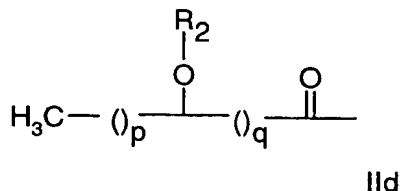
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] guanosine
- 10 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[5-(L-valyloxy)-pentanoyl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[6-(L-valyloxy)-hexanoyl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] guanosine
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[5-(L-isoleucyloxy)-pentanoyl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[6-(L-isoleucyloxy)-hexanoyl] guanosine,
- 15 and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Particularly favoured compounds of formula Ia include:

- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[4-(L-valyloxy)-butyryl] guanosine; and
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[4-(L-isoleucyloxy)-butyryl] guanosine and
- 20 pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. In these compounds hydrolysis and removal of the R<sub>2</sub> group in vivo leaves a reactive terminal radical which will tend to cyclize and prompt the effective release of the mother nucleoside.

In a related alternative aspect of the invention, R<sub>1</sub> as a fatty acid residue is itself used  
 25 as the linker, with the aliphatic L-amino acid residue of R<sub>2</sub> being esterified/amide bonded to an amino, hydroxy or carboxy function on the fatty acid alkyl chain, for

example on the  $\beta$ -carbon. In this embodiment the fatty acid of  $R_1$  is esterified directly on the 5'-hydroxy (or equivalent) function of the nucleoside, generally with the  $R_2$  group already esterified/amide bonded thereon. Alternatively, the functionalised fatty acid (the carboxy/hydroxy/amino function being appropriately protected) can be first  
 5 esterified to the nucleoside and deprotected prior to coupling with  $R_2$ . Linkers in accordance with a preferred embodiment of this aspect have the formula II d:



where  $R_2$  is the residue of an aliphatic L-amino acid and, p is 0, 1 or 2-20 (optionally  
 10 including a double bond) and q is 0-5, preferably 0. Representative compounds include:

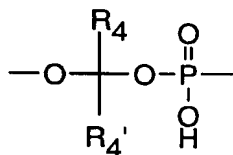
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-butyryl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-hexanoyl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-octanoyl] guanosine,
- 15 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-decanoyl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-dodecanoyl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-myristoyl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-palmitoyl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-stearoyl] guanosine,
- 20 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-docosanoyl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-eicosanoyl] guanosine
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-butyryl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-hexanoyl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-octanoyl] guanosine,
- 25 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-decanoyl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-dodecanoyl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-myristoyl] guanosine,
- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-palmitoyl] guanosine,

- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-stearoyl] guanosine,  
 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-docosanoyl] guanosine,  
 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-eicosanoyl] guanosine,  
 and the corresponding n-3 and n-6 monounsaturated analogues, such as 6 or 9  
 5 octadecenoyl derivatives.

In formula IIId, p and q are preferably 0, thus defining lactic acid derivatives,  
 preferably L-lactic acid derivatives, such as

- 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] guanosine; and  
 10 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] guanosine and  
 pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, as the breakdown products, lactic acid and  
 the amino acid are both well accepted physiologically.

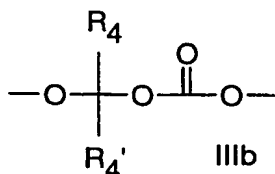
- The expression bifunctional in the context of second linker group L<sub>2</sub> means that the  
 15 the linker has two functions enabling it to act a spacer or bridge between the first  
 linker group L<sub>1</sub> and the 5'-O group of the nucleoside. For instance the optional group-  
 L<sub>2</sub> may comprise a linker of the formula IIIa:



IIIa

- where R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>4'</sub> are hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl. In formula IIIa, R<sub>4</sub> is preferably  
 20 hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or isopropyl and R<sub>4'</sub> is hydrogen. Linkers of formula IIIa are  
 convenient as many nucleosides such as the FLG mother compound must first be  
 phosphorylated by cellular enzymes before it can inhibit the viral polymerase. An  
 initial or sequential hydrolysis of compounds of the invention can release a  
 monophosphorylated nucleoside in vivo which is available for immediate conversion  
 25 to the di- and triphosphate.

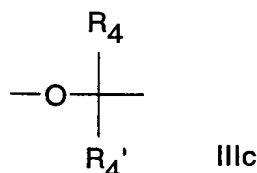
Alternatively the optional bifunctional linker group L<sub>2</sub> may comprise a structure of  
 the formula IIIb:



where R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>4</sub>' are independently H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl.

5

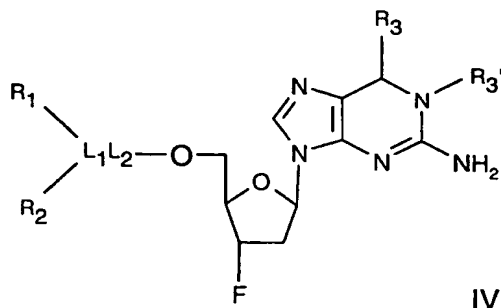
A still further group of bifunctional linkers have the formula IIIc:



As described above, a preferred group of bifunctional linkers comprises α,ω-dicarboxylic C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl derivatives, such as succinic acid, which are optionally substituted (for instance with the substituents defined above for R<sub>1</sub> as a fatty acid) and/or optionally mono or polyunsaturated, such as n-3 or n-6 monounsaturated. Preferred moieties within this class are listed above.

Although the disclosure above has concentrated on glycerol L<sub>1</sub> groups in conjunction with dicarboxylic L<sub>2</sub> groups, it will be appreciated that a wide variety of trifunctional linkers are appropriate with dicarboxylic L<sub>2</sub> groups, for instance structures of the formula IIa and IIb above lacking the rightmost carbonyl.

The invention further includes double prodrugs comprising R<sub>1</sub>(R<sub>2</sub>) L<sub>1</sub>L<sub>2</sub>-derivatives of conventional FLG prodrugs, which conventional prodrugs release FLG in vivo, such as prodrug derivatives at the 2 and 6 positions of the FLG guanine base. Examples of such conventional FLG-prodrugs include compounds of the formula IV:



where  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are as defined above; and

$R_3$  is H,  $N_3$ ,  $NH_2$ , or OH or a pharmaceutically acceptable ether or ester thereof; and  
 $R_3'$  is an aromatic bond or hydrogen;

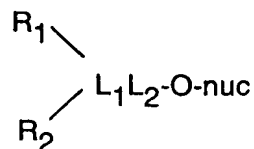
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Potential pharmaceutically acceptable esters for  $R_3$  include the fatty acids described in relation to  $R_1$  above, such as stearyl, oleoyl etc or shorter esters such as acetyl or butyryl. Other potential esters include the amino acid derivatives of  $R_2$  or esters of phosphoric acid, such as monophosphate. Alternative esters include the  
 10 corresponding fatty acid or alkylaryl carbonate, carbamate or sulphonic esters.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable ethers for  $R_3$  include  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl, cycloalkyl,  $C_6$ - $C_{12}$  alkaryl such as benzyl or methylpyridyl, any of which may be optionally substituted as for  $R_1$  above. Convenient ethers include those described in the  
 15 abovementioned WO 93 13778 such as n-propoxy, cyclobutoxy, cyclopropanylamino, piperidino or pyrrolidino and the like.

The invention has thus far been described with reference to the monohydroxylated nucleoside FLG, however it will be apparent that corresponding derivatives can be  
 20 prepared of other monohydroxylated nucleoside analogues, particularly those where the monohydroxy group corresponds to the 5' hydroxy function of a nucleoside. Thus an additional aspect of the invention provides compounds of the formula Ic:

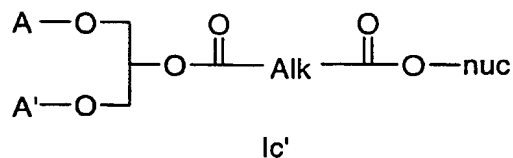




lc

where R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, L<sub>1</sub> and L<sub>2</sub> are as defined above and - O-nuc is the residue of a monohydroxyl bearing D- or L-nucleoside analogue. Representative nucleosides in accordance with this aspect of the invention include acyclic nucleoside analogues such as acyclovir and cyclic nucleoside analogues such as ddI (didanosine), ddC (zalcitabine), d4T (stavudine), FTC, lamivudine (3TC), 1592U89 (4-[2-amino-6-(cyclopropylamino)-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol), AZT (zidovudine), DAPD (D-2,6-diaminopurine dioxolane), F-ddA and the like, each of which are well known in the nucleoside art. A number of monohydric L-nucleosides are under development and the invention will also find utility on this compounds. Compounds within this aspect of the invention will find utility in the corresponding indications to the mother compounds, for instance herpesvirus infections for acyclovir derivatives, HIV for ddI, stavudine, ddC, lamivudine, AZT & 1592U89, HBV for lamivudine, FTC etc.

A favoured subgroup within Formula Ic comprises derivatives of monohydric nucleosides of the formula Ic':



20 where A, A', Alk and O-nuc are as defined above. Formula Ic' above depicts compounds wherein A and A' depend from the 1 and 3 positions of the glycerol moiety and L<sub>2</sub> depends from the glycerol 2 position. In alternative isomers A and A' depend 1 and 2 or 2 and 3 and L<sub>2</sub> from 3 or 2 respectively.

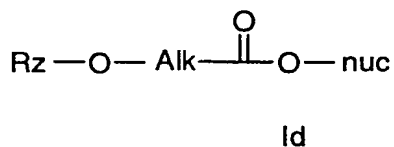
25 Representative compounds within this aspect of the invention include:  
4'-O-[3-((2,3-bis-L-valyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] acyclovir,

- 4'-O-[3-((2-hydroxy-3-L-valyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] acyclovir,  
4'-O-[3-((2,3-bis-L-isoileucyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] acyclovir,  
4'-O-[3-((2-hydroxy-3-L-isoileucyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] acyclovir,  
4'-O-[3-((1,3-bis-L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] acyclovir,  
5 4'-O-[3-((1-hydroxy-3-L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] acyclovir,  
4'-O-[3-((1,3-bis-L-isoileucyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] acyclovir,  
4'-O-[3-((1-hydroxy-3-L-isoileucyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] acyclovir,  
5'-O-[3-((2,3-bis-L-valyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] lamivudine,  
5'-O-[3-((2-hydroxy-3-L-valyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] lamivudine,  
10 5'-O-[3-((2,3-bis-L-isoileucyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] lamivudine,  
5'-O-[3-((2-hydroxy-3-L-isoileucyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] lamivudine,  
5'-O-[3-((1,3-bis-L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] lamivudine,  
5'-O-[3-((1-hydroxy-3-L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] lamivudine,  
5'-O-[3-((1,3-bis-L-isoileucyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] lamivudine,  
15 5'-O-[3-((1-hydroxy-3-L-isoileucyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] lamivudine,  
5'-O-[3-((2,3-bis-L-valyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] DAPD,  
5'-O-[3-((2-hydroxy-3-L-valyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] DAPD,  
5'-O-[3-((2,3-bis-L-isoileucyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] DAPD,  
5'-O-[3-((2-hydroxy-3-L-isoileucyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] DAPD,  
20 5'-O-[3-((1,3-bis-L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] DAPD,  
5'-O-[3-((1-hydroxy-3-L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] DAPD,  
5'-O-[3-((1,3-bis-L-isoileucyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] DAPD,  
5'-O-[3-((1-hydroxy-3-L-isoileucyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] DAPD,  
5'-O-[3-((2,3-bis-L-valyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxyinosine  
25 5'-O-[3-((2-hydroxy-3-L-valyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl]-2',3'-  
dideoxyinosine,  
5'-O-[3-((2,3-bis-L-isoileucyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl]-2',3'-  
dideoxyinosine,  
5'-O-[3-((2-hydroxy-3-L-isoileucyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl]-2',3'-  
30 dideoxyinosine,  
5'-O-[3-((1,3-bis-L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl]-2',3'-dideoxyinosine,

- 5'-O-[3-((1-hydroxy-3-L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl]-2',3'-  
dideoxyinosine,  
5'-O-[3-((1,3-bis-L-isoleucyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl]-2',3'-  
dideoxyinosine,  
5 5'-O-[3-((1-hydroxy-3-L-isoleucyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl]-2',3'-  
dideoxyinosine,  
5'-O-[3-((2,3-bis-L-valyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl]stavudine,  
5'-O-[3-((2-hydroxy-3-L-valyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl]stavudine,  
5'-O-[3-((2,3-bis-L-isoleucyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] stavudine,  
10 5'-O-[3-((2-hydroxy-3-L-isoleucyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] stavudine,  
5'-O-[3-((1,3-bis-L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] stavudine,  
5'-O-[3-((1-hydroxy-3-L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] stavudine,  
5'-O-[3-((1,3-bis-L-isoleucyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] stavudine,  
5'-O-[3-((1-hydroxy-3-L-isoleucyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl)propionyl] stavudine,  
15 the corresponding derivatives of 4-[2-amino-6(cyclopropylamino)-9*H*-purin-9-yl]-2-  
cyclopentene-1-methanol, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

An alternative subset of compounds within this aspect of the invention comprise  
those of the formula Id:

20



where Rz and Alk are as defined for formula Ia and O-nuc is as defined above.

Representative compounds of formula Id include

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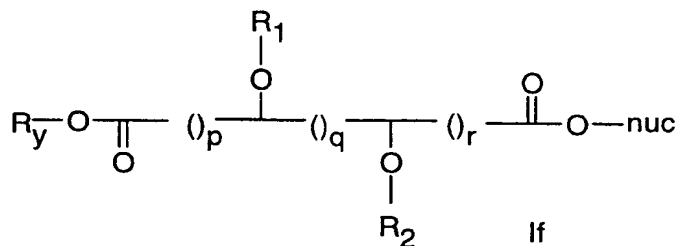
- 4'-O-[4-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] acyclovir,  
4'-O-[5-(L-valyloxy)-pentanoyl] acyclovir,  
4'-O-[6-(L-valyloxy)-hexanoyl] acyclovir,  
4'-O-[4-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] acyclovir,

- 4'-O-[5-(L-isoleucyloxy)-pentanoyl] acyclovir,  
4'-O-[6-(L-isoleucyloxy)-hexanoyl] acyclovir,  
5'-O-[4-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] ddI,  
5'-O-[5-(L-valyloxy)-pentanoyl] ddI,  
5 5'-O-[6-(L-valyloxy)-hexanoyl] ddI,  
5'-O-[4-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] ddI,  
5'-O-[5-(L-isoleucyloxy)-pentanoyl] ddI,  
5'-O-[6-(L-isoleucyloxy)-hexanoyl] ddI,  
5'-O-[4-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] stavudine,  
10 5'-O-[5-(L-valyloxy)-pentanoyl] stavudine,  
5'-O-[6-(L-valyloxy)-hexanoyl] stavudine,  
5'-O-[4-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] stavudine,  
5'-O-[5-(L-isoleucyloxy)-pentanoyl] stavudine,  
5'-O-[6-(L-isoleucyloxy)-hexanoyl] stavudine,  
15 5'-O-[4-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] DAPD,  
5'-O-[5-(L-valyloxy)-pentanoyl] DAPD,  
5'-O-[6-(L-valyloxy)-hexanoyl] DAPD,  
5'-O-[4-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] DAPD,  
5'-O-[5-(L-isoleucyloxy)-pentanoyl] DAPD,  
20 5'-O-[6-(L-isoleucyloxy)-hexanoyl] DAPD,  
5'-O-[4-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] lamivudine,  
5'-O-[5-(L-valyloxy)-pentanoyl] lamivudine,  
5'-O-[6-(L-valyloxy)-hexanoyl] lamivudine,  
5'-O-[4-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] lamivudine,  
25 5'-O-[5-(L-isoleucyloxy)-pentanoyl] lamivudine,  
5'-O-[6-(L-isoleucyloxy)-hexanoyl] lamivudine,  
and the corresponding derivatives of 4-[2-amino-6(cyclopropylamino)-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol.

- 30 Particularly preferred compounds within Formula Id include:

- 4'-O-[4-(L-valyloxy)-butyryl]acyclovir,  
 4'-O-[3-(L-isoleucyloxy)-butyryl]acyclovir,  
 5'-O-[4-(L-valyloxy)-butyryl]ddI,  
 5'-O-[3-(L-isoleucyloxy)-butyryl] ddI,  
 5 5'-O-[4-(L-valyloxy)-butyryl]stavudine,  
 5'-O-[3-(L-isoleucyloxy)-butyryl] stavudine,  
 5'-O-[4-(L-valyloxy)-butyryl] DAPD,  
 5'-O-[3-(L-isoleucyloxy)-butyryl] DAPD,  
 5'-O-[4-(L-valyloxy)-butyryl]lamivudine,  
 10 5'-O-[3-(L-isoleucyloxy)-butyryl] lamivudine,  
 and the corresponding derivatives of 4-[2-amino-6(cyclopropylamino)-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,  
 In these compounds hydrolysis and removal of the R<sub>2</sub> group in vivo leaves a reactive terminal radical which will tend to cyclize and prompt the effective release of the  
 15 mother nucleoside.

Similarly the invention extends to compounds of the formula If:



where R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>y</sub>, p, q, r and o-nuc are as defined above.

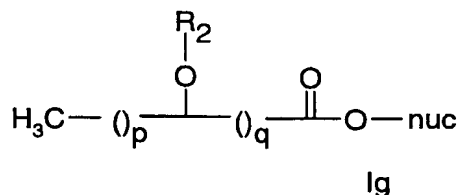
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Favoured compounds of this aspect of the invention include:

- 5'-O-[3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-valyloxy-propionyl]-ddI,  
 5'-O-[3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-isoleucyloxy-propionyl]-ddI  
 5'-O-[4-ethoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-valyloxy-butyryl]-ddI,  
 25 5'-O-[4-ethoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-isoleucyloxy-butyryl]-ddI,  
 4'-O-[3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-valyloxy-propionyl]-acyclovir,  
 4'-O-[3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-isoleucyloxy-propionyl]-acyclovir

- 4'-O-[4-ethoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-valyloxy-butyryl]-aciclovir,  
 4'-O-[4-ethoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-isoleucyloxy-butyryl]-aciclovir,  
 5'-O-[3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-valyloxy-propionyl]-DAPD,  
 5'-O-[3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-isoleucyloxy-propionyl]-DAPD  
 5 5'-O-[4-ethoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-valyloxy-butyryl]-DAPD,  
 5'-O-[4-ethoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-isoleucyloxy-butyryl]-DAPD,  
 5'-O-[3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-valyloxy-propionyl]-stavudine,  
 5'-O-[3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-isoleucyloxy-propionyl]-stavudine  
 5'-O-[4-ethoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-valyloxy-butyryl]-stavudine,  
 10 5'-O-[3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-valyloxy-propionyl]-lamivudine,  
 5'-O-[3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-isoleucyloxy-propionyl]-lamivudine  
 5'-O-[4-ethoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-valyloxy-butyryl]-lamivudine,  
 5'-O-[4-ethoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-isoleucyloxy-butyryl]-lamivudine,  
 and the corresponding malic and tartic derivatives of 4-[2-amino-  
 15 6(cyclopropylamino)-9*H*-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol and  
 pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; in each case the isomers derived from L-  
 tartrate and L-malate derivatives being preferred.

The invention also extends to compounds of the formula Ig



20

where R<sub>2</sub>, p, q and O-nuc are as defined above.

Preferred compounds of formula Ig include:

- 4'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] acyclovir,  
 25 4'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] acyclovir  
 5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] ddI,  
 5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] ddI,  
 5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] stavudine,

5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] stavudine

5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] lamivudine,

5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] lamivudine,

5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-propionyl] DAPD,

5 5'-O-[2-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propionyl] DAPD

and the corresponding derivatives of 4-[2-amino-6(cyclopropylamino)-9*H*-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The breakdown products of such compounds, lactic acid and the amino acid, are both well accepted physiologically.

10

The compounds of the invention can form salts which form an additional aspect of the invention. Appropriate pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of Formula I include salts of organic acids, especially carboxylic acids, including but not limited to acetate, trifluoroacetate, lactate, gluconate, citrate, tartrate, maleate, malate, pantothenate, isethionate, adipate, alginate, aspartate, benzoate, butyrate, digluconate, cyclopentanate, glucoheptanate, glycerophosphate, oxalate, heptanoate, hexanoate, fumarate, nicotinate, palmoate, pectinate, 3-phenylpropionate, picrate, pivalate, proprionate, tartrate, lactobionate, pivolate, camphorate, undecanoate and succinate, organic sulphonic acids such as methanesulphonate, ethanesulphonate, 2-hydroxyethane sulphonate, camphorsulphonate, 2-naphthalenesulphonate, benzenesulphonate, p-chlorobenzenesulphonate and p-toluenesulphonate; and inorganic acids such as hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, sulphate, bisulphate, hemisulphate, thiocyanate, persulphate, phosphoric and sulphonic acids. The compounds of Formula I may in some cases be isolated as the hydrate.

25

The term "N-protecting group" or "N-protected" as used herein refers to those groups intended to protect the N-terminus of an amino acid or peptide or to protect an amino group against undesirable reactions during synthetic procedures. Commonly used N-protecting groups are disclosed in Greene, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis" (John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1981), which is hereby incorporated by reference. N-protecting groups include acyl groups such as formyl, acetyl, propionyl, pivaloyl, t-butylacetyl, 2-chloroacetyl, 2-bromoacetyl, trifluoroacetyl, trichloroacetyl, phthalyl, o-

30

nitrophenoxyacetyl,  $\alpha$ -chlorobutyryl, benzoyl, 4-chlorobenzoyl, 4-bromobenzoyl, 4-nitrobenzoyl, and the like; sulfonyl groups such as benzenesulfonyl, p-toluenesulfonyl, and the like, carbamate forming groups such as benzyloxycarbonyl, p-chlorobenzyloxycarbonyl, p-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 5 p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, 2-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, p-bromobenzyloxycarbonyl, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 4-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 2-nitro-4,5-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 1-(p-biphenyl)-1-methylethoxycarbonyl,  $\alpha,\alpha$ -dimethyl-3,5-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, benzhydryloxycarbonyl, t-butoxycarbonyl, 10 diisopropylmethoxycarbonyl, isopropylloxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, methoxycarbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, 4-nitrophenoxycarbonyl, fluorenyl-9-methoxycarbonyl, cyclopentylloxycarbonyl, adamantylloxycarbonyl, cyclohexylloxycarbonyl, phenylthiocarbonyl, and the like; alkyl groups such as benzyl, triphenylmethyl, benzyloxymethyl and the like; and silyl 15 groups such as trimethylsilyl and the like. Favoured N-protecting groups include formyl, acetyl, allyl, F-moc, benzoyl, pivaloyl, t-butylacetyl, phenylsulfonyl, benzyl, t-butoxycarbonyl (BOC) and benzyloxycarbonyl (Cbz).

Hydroxy and/or carboxy protecting groups are also extensively reviewed in Greene *ibid* and include ethers such as methyl, substituted methyl ethers such as 20 methoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl, benzyloxymethyl, t-butoxymethyl, 2-methoxyethoxymethyl and the like, silyl ethers such as trimethylsilyl (TMS), t-butyltrimethylsilyl (TBDMS) tribenzylsilyl, triphenylsilyl, t-butyltriphenylsilyl triisopropyl silyl and the like, substituted ethyl ethers such as 1-ethoxymethyl, 1-methyl-1-methoxyethyl, t-butyl, allyl, benzyl, p-methoxybenzyl, diphenylmethyl, 25 triphenylmethyl and the like, aralkyl groups such as trityl, and pixyl (9-hydroxy-9-phenylxanthene derivatives, especially the chloride). Ester hydroxy protecting groups include esters such as formate, benzylformate, chloroacetate, methoxyacetate, phenoxyacetate, pivaloate, adamantate, mesitoate, benzoate and the like. Carbonate hydroxy protecting groups include methyl vinyl, allyl, cinnamyl, benzyl and the like.



In keeping with the usual practice with retroviral and HBV inhibitors it is advantageous to co-administer one to three or more additional antivirals, such as AZT, ddI, ddC, d4T, 3TC, H2G, foscarnet, ritonavir, indinavir, saquinavir, nevirapine, delaviridine, Vertex VX 478 or Agouron AG1343 and the like in the case of HIV or lamivudine, interferon, famciclovir etc in the case of HBV. Such additional antivirals will normally be administered at dosages relative to each other which broadly reflect their respective therapeutic values. Molar ratios of 100:1 to 1:100, especially 25:1 to 1:25, relative to the compound or salt of formula I will often be convenient. Administration of additional antivirals is generally less common with those antiviral nucleosides intended for treating herpes infections.

While it is possible for the active agent to be administered alone, it is preferable to present it as part of a pharmaceutical formulation. Such a formulation will comprise the above defined active agent together with one or more acceptable carriers/excipients and optionally other therapeutic ingredients. The carrier(s) must be acceptable in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not deleterious to the recipient.

The formulations include those suitable for rectal, nasal, topical (including buccal and sublingual), vaginal or parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous and intradermal) administration, but preferably the formulation is an orally administered formulation. The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form, e.g. tablets and sustained release capsules, and may be prepared by any methods well known in the art of pharmacy.

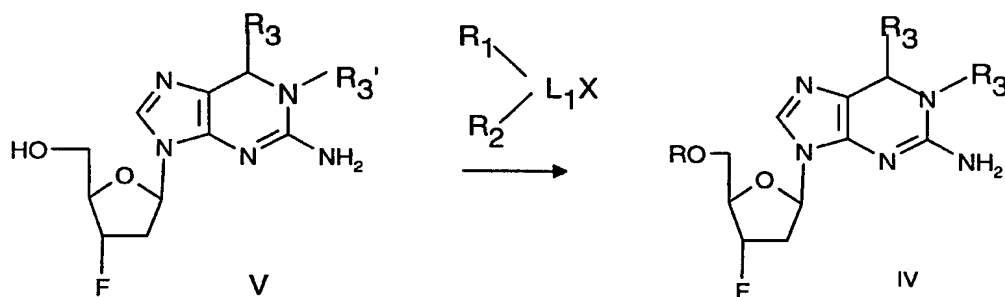
Such methods include the step of bringing into association the above defined active agent with the carrier. In general, the formulations are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the active agent with liquid carriers or finely

divided solid carriers or both, and then if necessary shaping the product. The invention extends to methods for preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising bringing a compound of Formula I or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt in conjunction or association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or vehicle. If  
5 the manufacture of pharmaceutical formulations involves intimate mixing of pharmaceutical excipients and the active ingredient in salt form, then it is often preferred to use excipients which are non-basic in nature, i.e. either acidic or neutral.

Formulations for oral administration in the present invention may be presented as  
10 discrete units such as capsules, cachets or tablets each containing a predetermined amount of the active agent; as a powder or granules; as a solution or a suspension of the active agent in an aqueous liquid or a non-aqueous liquid; or as an oil-in-water liquid emulsion or a water in oil liquid emulsion and as a bolus etc.

15 With regard to compositions for oral administration (e.g. tablets and capsules), the term suitable carrier includes vehicles such as common excipients e.g. binding agents, for example syrup, acacia, gelatin, sorbitol, tragacanth, polyvinylpyrrolidone (Povidone), methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, sucrose and starch; fillers and carriers, for example  
20 corn starch, gelatin, lactose, sucrose, microcrystalline cellulose, kaolin, mannitol, dicalcium phosphate, sodium chloride and alginic acid; and lubricants such as magnesium stearate, sodium stearate and other metallic stearates, glycerol stearate stearic acid, silicone fluid, talc waxes, oils and colloidal silica. Flavouring agents such as peppermint, oil of wintergreen, cherry flavouring or the like can also be used.  
25 It may be desirable to add a colouring agent to make the dosage form readily identifiable. Tablets may also be coated by methods well known in the art.

- A tablet may be made by compression or moulding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing in a suitable machine the active agent in a free flowing form such as a powder or granules, optionally mixed with a binder, lubricant, inert diluent, preservative,
- 5 surface-active or dispersing agent. Moulded tablets may be made by moulding in a suitable machine a mixture of the powdered compound moistened with an inert liquid diluent. The tablets may be optionally be coated or scored and may be formulated so as to provide slow or controlled release of the active agent.
- 10 Other formulations suitable for oral administration include lozenges comprising the active agent in a flavoured base, usually sucrose and acacia or tragacanth; pastilles comprising the active agent in an inert base such as gelatin and glycerin, or sucrose and acacia; and mouthwashes comprising the active agent in a suitable liquid carrier.
- 15 A still further aspect of the invention provides a method for the preparation of a compound of Formula I or Ic comprising the acylation of the nucleoside, represented here by FLG, Formula V, typically at the 5' hydroxy group:



- in which  $R_1(R_2)L_1X$  represents an activated acid, such as the carboxylic derivatives of Formula IIa or IIb, where  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $L_1$  are as defined above or protected derivatives thereof. Alternatively the activated acid may comprise a compound of the formula  $R_1(R_2)glycerol-D-X$ , where  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $D$  are as defined in formula IIc or an activated  $Rz-O-Alk-C(=O)X$  derivative in the case of compounds of formula Ia. In the latter cases the linkers may be built up sequentially by first esterifying a suitably
- 20

protected D or  $\omega$ -hydroxy carboxylic acid to the nucleoside, deprotecting the terminal carboxy or hydroxy function and esterifying the suitably protected glycerol or Rz moiety thereon.

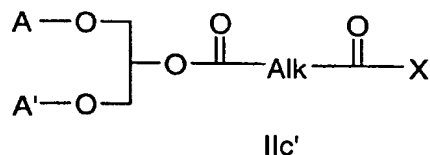
- 5 The activated derivative used in the acylation may comprise e.g, the acid halide, acid anhydride, activated acid ester or the acid in the presence of coupling reagent, for example dicyclohexylcarbodiimide. Representative activated acid derivatives include the acid chloride, anhydrides derived from alkoxycarbonyl halides such as isobutyloxycarbonylchloride and the like, N-hydroxysuccinamide derived esters, N-hydroxyphthalimide derived esters, N-hydroxy-5-norbornene- 2,3-dicarboxamide derived esters, 2,4,5-trichlorophenol derived esters and the like. Further activated acids include those where X in the formula RX represents an OR' moiety where R is R<sub>2</sub> as defined herein, and R' is, for example COCH<sub>3</sub>, COCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> or COCF<sub>3</sub> or where X is benzotriazole.

15

Corresponding methodology will be applicable when the invention is applied to other monohydroxylated nucleosides, that is the activated derivative is correspondingly esterified to the free 5' hydroxy (or equivalent) of monohydric nucleosides such as acyclovir, ddI, FTC, lamivudine, 1592U89, DAPD, F-ddA and the like.

20

The intermediates used in the above methods themselves define novel compounds, especially those of the formula: IIc'



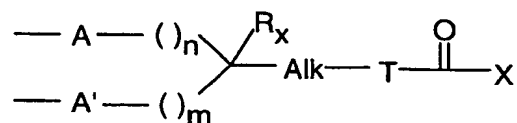
25

where A, A' and Alk are as defined above (A and A' being optionally protected with conventional protecting groups) and X represents the free acid or an activated acid as illustrated above.

Representative compounds of the formula IIc' include:

- malonic acid 2,3-*bis*-(L-valyloxy)-propyl ester,
- 5 malonic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-propyl ester,  
malonic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-Fmoc-L-valyloxy)-propyl ester,  
malonic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-Boc-L-valyloxy)-propyl ester,  
malonic acid 2,3-*bis*-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propyl ester,  
malonic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-CBZ-L-isoleucyloxy)-propyl ester,
- 10 malonic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-Fmoc-L-isoleucyloxy)-propyl ester,  
malonic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-Boc-L-isoleucyloxy)-propyl ester,  
succinic acid 2,3-*bis*-(L-valyloxy)-propyl ester,  
succinic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-propyl ester,  
succinic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-Fmoc-L-valyloxy)-propyl ester,
- 15 succinic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-Boc-L-valyloxy)-propyl ester,  
succinic acid 2,3-*bis*-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propyl ester,  
succinic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-CBZ-L-isoleucyloxy)-propyl ester,  
succinic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-Fmoc-L-isoleucyloxy)-propyl ester,  
succinic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-Boc-L-isoleucyloxy)-propyl ester,
- 20 glutaric acid 2,3-*bis*-(L-valyloxy)-propyl ester,  
glutaric acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-propyl ester,  
glutaric acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-Fmoc-L-valyloxy)-propyl ester,  
glutaric acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-Boc-L-valyloxy)-propyl ester,  
glutaric acid 2,3-*bis*-(L-isoleucyloxy)-propyl ester,
- 25 glutaric acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-CBZ-L-isoleucyloxy)-propyl ester,  
glutaric acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-Fmoc-L-isoleucyloxy)-propyl ester,  
glutaric acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-Boc-L-isoleucyloxy)-propyl ester,  
and the corresponding acid halides, in particular the chloride, acid anhydrides  
and diesters of each of the above, for instance
- 30 succinic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-propyl ester, 4-methoxybenzyl ester  
succinic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-propyl ester, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester,  
etc.

A further preferred group of intermediates comprise those of the formula IIa':



IIa'

5 where  $R_x$ , Alk, m, n and T are as described above, A and A' represent acyl residues of L'-aliphatic amino acids (N-protected as necessary) esterified to hydroxy functions on the linker or one of A and A' is the acyl residue and the other is a free hydroxy group, and X represents the free acid or an activated acid as illustrated above. Preferably A and A' are the same amino acid residue.

10

Other novel intermediates include the free or activated acid precursors of compounds of the formula Ia such as:

3-N-Boc-L-valyloxypropanoic acid, 3-N-Fmoc-L-valyloxypropanoic acid, 3-N-CBZ-L-valyloxypropanoic acid, 3-N-Boc-L-isoleucyloxypropanoic acid, 3-N-Fmoc-L-isoleucyloxypropanoic acid, 3-N-CBZ-L-isoleucyloxypropanoic acid, 4-N-Boc-L-valyloxybutyric acid, 3-N-Fmoc-L-valyloxybutyric acid, 4-N-CBZ-L-valyloxybutyric acid, 4-N-Boc-L-isoleucyloxybutyric acid, 3-N-Fmoc-L-isoleucyloxybutyric acid, 3-N-CBZ-L-isoleucyloxybutyric acid and the like; and the activated derivatives, such as the acid halides

20

Further novel intermediates include precursors of compounds of the formula IIe and II'f above, especially those derived from "natural" configurations such as L-malic and L-tartaric acid; for instance:

3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-valyloxy-propionic acid  
 25 3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-isoleucyloxy-propionic acid  
 4-ethoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-valyloxy-butyric acid  
 4-ethoxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-isoleucyloxy-butyric acid  
 3-benzyloxycarbonyl-2-valyloxy-propionic acid

3-benzyloxycarbonyl-2-isoleucyloxy-propionic acid  
4-benzyloxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-valyloxy-butyric acid  
4-benzyloxycarbonyl-2,3-bis-isoleucyloxy-butyric acid, and the like;  
and the corresponding activated derivatives such as the acid halides.

5

Still further novel intermediates include precursors corresponding to structure IId, such as;

2-(L-valyloxy)propanoic acid, 2-(N-Boc-L-valyloxy)propanoic acid, 2-(N-Fmoc-L-valyloxy)propanoic acid, 2-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)propanoic acid, 2-(L-isoleucyloxy)propanoic acid, 2-(N-Boc-L-isoleucyloxy)propanoic acid, N-(Fmoc-L-isoleucyloxy)propanoic acid, N-(CBZ-L-isoleucyloxy)propanoic acid, 2-(L-valyloxy)butyric acid, 2-(N-Boc-L-valyloxy)butyric acid, 2-(N-Fmoc-L-valyloxy)butyric acid, 2-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)butyric acid, 2-(L-isoleucyloxy)butyric acid, 2-(N-Boc-L-isoleucyloxy)butyric acid, N-(Fmoc-L-isoleucyloxy)butyric acid, N-(CBZ-L-isoleucyloxy)butyric acid, and the like;  
and activated derivatives thereof, such as the acid halides.

Preparation of 3' fluoronucleosides such as those of formula V has been extensively reviewed by Herdiwijn et al. in Nucleosides and Nucleotides 8 (1) 65-96 (1989), which is hereby incorporated by reference. The preparation of other monohydric nucleosides such as acyclovir, ddI (didanosine), ddC (zalcitabine), d4T (stavudine), FTC, lamivudine (3TC), 1592U89 (4-[2-amino-6-(cyclopropylamino)-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol), AZT (zidovudine), DAPD (D-2,6-diaminopurine dioxolane), F-ddA and the like are well known and extensively described in the literature.

The reactive derivatives of the  $R_1(R_2)L_1L_2X$  group may be pre-formed or generated in situ by the use of reagents such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) or O-(1H-benzotriazol-1-yl) N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate (TBTU). When an acid halide, such as the acid chloride is used, a tertiary amine catalyst, such as triethylamine, N,N'-dimethylaniline,

pyridine or dimethylaminopyridine may be added to the reaction mixture to bind the liberated hydrohalic acid.

The reactions are preferably carried out in an unreactive solvent such as N,N-  
5 dimethylformamide, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, acetonitrile or a halogenated hydrocarbon, such as dichloromethane. If desired, any of the above mentioned tertiary amine catalysts may be used as solvent, taking care that a suitable excess is present. The reaction temperature can typically be varied between 0° C and 60° C, but will preferably be kept between 5° and 50° C. After a period  
10 of 1 to 60 hours the reaction will usually be essentially complete. The progress of the reaction can be followed using thin layer chromatography (TLC) and appropriate solvent systems. In general, when the reaction is completed as determined by TLC, the product is extracted with an organic solvent and purified by chromatography and/or recrystallisation from an appropriate solvent  
15 system.

By-products where acylation has taken place on the nucleoside base can be separated by chromatography, but such misacylation can be minimized by controlled reaction conditions. These controlled conditions can be achieved, for  
20 example, by manipulating the reagent concentrations or rate of addition, especially of the acylating agent, by lowering the temperature or by the choice of solvent. The reaction can be followed by TLC to monitor the controlled conditions. It may be convenient to protect the 6-oxo group on the base and especially the 2 amino with conventional protecting groups to forestall  
25 misacylation.

Compounds of Formula IV in which R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen may be prepared by 6-activating the corresponding guanine compound of Formula I (wherein the exposed amino function of the amino acid residue of R<sub>2</sub> is optionally protected  
30 with conventional N-protecting groups) with an activating group such as halo. The thus activated 6-purine is subsequently reduced to purine, for instance with



a palladium catalyst and deprotected to the desired compound of Formula IV or Formula V.

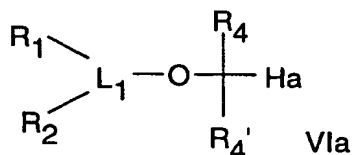
Compounds wherein R<sub>3</sub> is an R<sub>1</sub> or other ester may be prepared by  
5 conventional esterification (analogous to the esterification described above) of the corresponding hydroxy compound of Formula I or Formula V, optionally after conventional N-protecting the exposed amine function of the amino acid residue of R<sub>2</sub> and/or R<sub>3</sub>. Compounds wherein R<sub>3</sub> is an ether may be prepared analogously to the process disclosed in the abovementioned WO 93 13778,  
10 again in conjunction with optional N-protection of exposed amine groups. Compounds wherein R<sub>3</sub> is an azide can be prepared as described in WO 97 09052.

Intermediates of the formula II<sub>d</sub> are conveniently prepared by acylation of a  
15 carboxy-protected hydroxy alkanoic acid, typically a 2-hydroxy-1-alkanoic acid, with the appropriate activated and N-protected R<sub>2</sub> derivative, such as N-CBZ valyl or isoleucyl in conjunction with a conventional coupling reagent such as DMAP/DCC or with the amino acid halide. The carboxy protecting group is then removed, for instance by acid hydrolysis and the resulting  
20 intermediate is activated as described above or the free acid is used in conjunction with a coupling reagent to esterify the nucleoside under conventional esterification conditions.

Compounds of the formula Ia are also conveniently prepared by the  
25 methodology in the immediately preceding paragraph, namely esterification of a carboxy protected  $\alpha$ -hydroxy,  $\omega$ -carboxy acid, such as glycollic acid, lactic acid, hydroxybutyric acid etc with the appropriate N-protected R<sub>2</sub> derivative, either as the free acid in conjunction with a coupling agent or activated, for instance to the corresponding acid halide. The carboxy protecting group is  
30 removed and the resulting intermediate esterified with the nucleoside with the methodology described above.

Compounds comprising a structure of the formula IIe or II f are prepared by carboxy protecting the terminal carboxy groups of the respective dicarboxylic acid, such as L-tartaric acid or L-malic acid, with conventional carboxy protecting groups such as benzoyl. The free hydroxy group (s) are then  
5 esterified with conventional esterification techniques, such as DMAP & DCC in DMF with the appropriate N-protected R<sub>2</sub> amino acid, such as N-Boc-L-valyl or N-Boc-L-isoleucyl. The benzoyl carboxy protecting groups are removed and the resulting product is esterified to the 5'-hydroxy function of a monohydric nucleoside, using conventional conditions, such as those in the accompanying  
10 Examples. Finally, the free carboxy function is esterified with an R<sub>1</sub> group or, more preferably a conventional pharmaceutically acceptable ester, such as the ethyl ester.

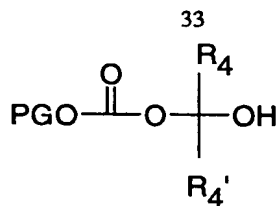
Compounds comprising a phosphorylated moiety III may be prepared by  
15 reacting 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanine-5-monophosphate with a compound of Formula VIa



where Ha is halo, such as chloro, iodo or bromo, in analagous conditions to those described in US 4 337 201, US 5 227 506, WO 94/13682 & WO 94/13324, Starret et  
20 al J Med Chem 37 1857-1864 (1994) and Iyer et al Tetrahedron Lett 30 7141-7144 (1989) which are incorporated herein by reference. The monophosphate can be prepared by conventional phosphorylation of FLG, as described, for instance, in Herdwyn et al ibid. Corresponding methodology will apply to the monophosphates of other monohydric nucleosides.

25

Alternatively this esterification to the phosphate ester could take part in two steps comprising a first reaction between FLG-monophosphate and a compound of the formula VII



## VII

wherein  $\text{R}_4$  and  $\text{R}_4'$  are as defined above and PG is a conventional hydroxy protecting group such as those described above, followed by deprotection and esterification to a linker group  $\text{L}_1$  whose third, rightmost function is an hydroxy group. Two examples  
 5 of such a linker group  $\text{L}_1$  are depicted in Scheme 1 below (the penultimate compounds in each series). In this embodiment the leftmost carbonyl of formula Va is synonymous with the carbonyl of linker group of the linker of Formula IIa.

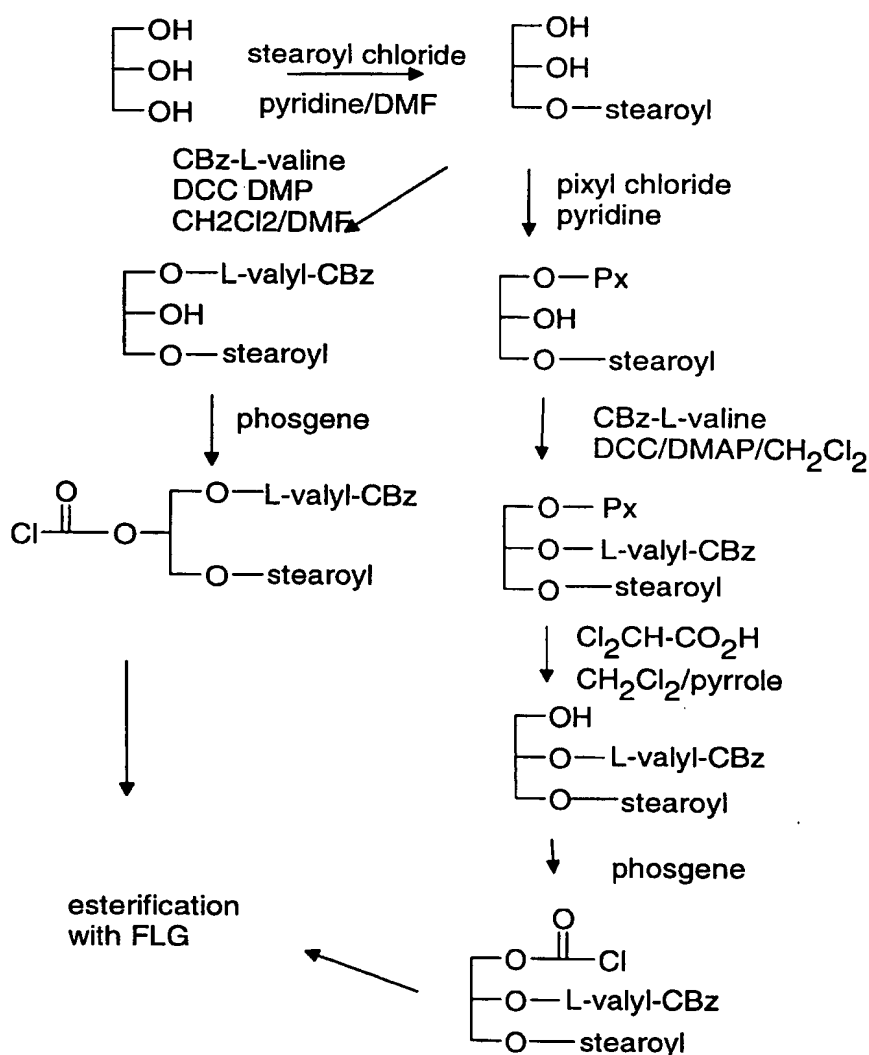
Compounds comprising an optional linker  $\text{L}_2$  may also be prepared by a two stage  
 10 process. In particular a compound of the formula  $\text{ClC}(=\text{O})\text{OC}(\text{R}_4)(\text{R}_4')\text{Cl}$  can be reacted with the 5'-hydroxy of FLG (optionally protected on the base with conventional protecting groups) as is known in the cephalosporin art. The resulting FLG-5'-O-C(=O)OC( $\text{R}_4$ )( $\text{R}_4'$ )chloride is then reacted with an  $\text{R}_1$  and  $\text{R}_2$  bearing trifunctional linker wherein the third function comprises a carboxyl function, such as  
 15 the potassium salt.

It will be appreciated that trifunctional  $\text{L}_1$  groups of formula IIa wherein  $n$  and  $m$  are 1 and Alk is absent can be prepared from glycerol by regioselective esterification as depicted below in scheme 1 by reference to a stearyl/L-valyl combination. In  
 20 short  $\text{R}_1$  and  $\text{R}_2$  are regioselectively esterified to positions 1 and 3 of the glycerol and position 2 is then converted to the appropriate -T-C(=O)- group, which is then esterified to the 5'-position of the fluoronucleoside or to a cooperating function on  $\text{L}_2$  (not depicted). Alternatively the hydroxy at position 2 of the glycerol derivative can be esterified with an  $\text{L}_2$  group containing a cooperating carbonyl function on its left  
 25 hand end.

$\text{L}_1$  groups of formula IIa wherein  $m$  is 1,  $n$  is 0 and Alk is methylene can also be prepared from glycerol by regioselectively esterifying  $\text{R}_1$  and  $\text{R}_2$  to positions 1 and 2

- of the glycerol, as also depicted below in scheme 1, followed by conversion of the hydroxy at position 3 to the appropriate -T-C(=O)-group. The leftmost series of reactions on Scheme 1 shows the situation where R<sub>1</sub> is esterified to position 1 of the glycerol and R<sub>2</sub> is esterified to position 2. The corresponding arrangement where R<sub>1</sub> is esterified to position 2 and R<sub>2</sub> to position 1 can be achieved by first treating the glycerol with CBz-L-valine/DCC/DMAP/DMF and then protecting the 3 position with pixyl chloride prior to esterifying the fatty acid of R<sub>1</sub> to position 2 of the glycerol, deprotecting and converting the 3 position as necessary.

## SCHEME I

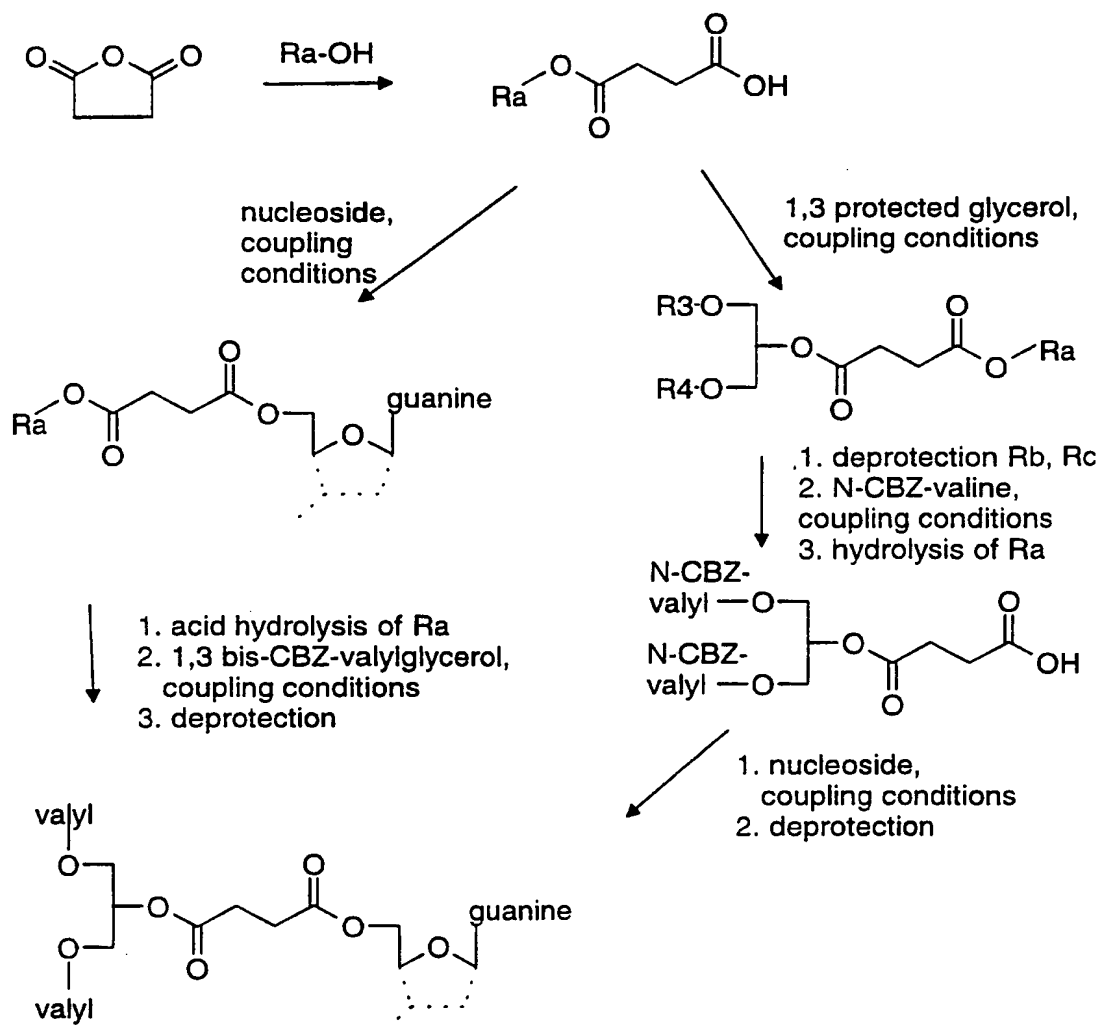


Although Scheme 1 has been illustrated by reference to a combination wherein R<sub>1</sub> is stearoyl and R<sub>2</sub> is L-valyl, it will be appreciated that this basic scheme will also be applicable to other amino acids, where present other fatty acids, or using  
5 conventional protection groups, to combinations of R<sub>2</sub> as an amino acid derivative and R<sub>1</sub> as hydroxy. Linkers where T comprises an -NH- group can be prepared by analogous regioselective esterification followed by conversion of the free hydroxyl to amine, reduction to azide and reaction with phosgene to form the corresponding chlorocarbamate.

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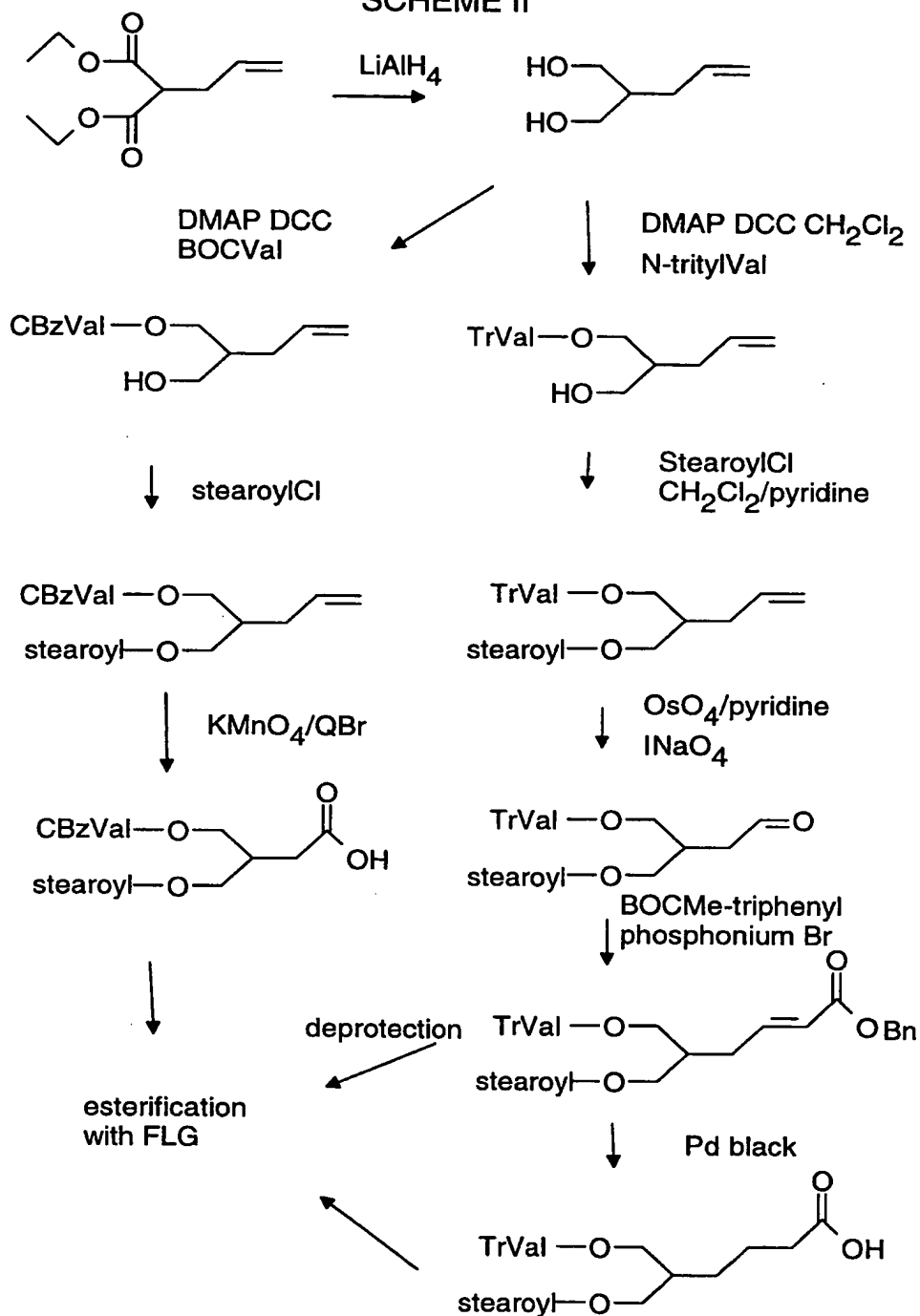
A variation of scheme I allowing the preparation of linkers of the formula IIc. In this variation, the phosgene step shown above is replaced by reaction with an activated dicarboxylic acid, such as succinic anhydride. This results in a glycerol triester (comprising the (optionally protected) R<sub>1</sub> ester, the protected R<sub>2</sub> ester and the ester of  
15 the dicarboxylic acid) and the free carboxy on the dicarboxylic acid is then activated and esterified to the nucleoside in a conventional fashion. Alternatively linkers of formula IIc can be built up in situ on the nucleoside. In this variant, the dicarboxylic acid is esterified to a suitably protected glycerol derivative. This succinyl monoester is then esterified to the 5'-hydroxy function of the nucleoside in a conventional  
20 manner. Finally one or both of the protecting groups on the glycerol moiety is replaced with the L-amino acid ester, and, if present, the remaining protecting group is replaced with a fatty acid ester or removed to leave a free hydroxy group. This is depicted in Scheme 1A which illustrates an example wherein the nucleoside in acyclovir (FLG shown in shadow), the dicarboxylic acid is succinyl and R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>  
25 are both CBZ-protected valyl, but will, of course be applicable to other variations of Formula Ic. In each case coupling conditions means standard esterification conditions such as coupling reagents DMAP, DCC etc or alternatively conversion of the relevant carboxy function to an activated derivative such as the acid chloride or the activated succinic moiety can also comprise the anhydride.

## SCHEME IA



- In a variation of Scheme IA, the succinic anhydride is reacted directly with the nucleoside, thus avoiding the first protection and deprotection steps. A further
- 5 alternative is to regioselectively esterify the glycerol moiety with the N-protected amino acid moiety(ies), generally in conjunction with protection of the hydroxy function intended for coupling to the nucleoside, followed by deprotection of that hydroxy and coupling to the nucleoside.

## SCHEME II



Linkers where m and n are 1, Alk is alkylene or alkenylene and T is a bond can be prepared as shown in Scheme II above. Other permutations of m, n, Alk and the

various functions in the trifunctional linker group  $L_1$  of formula IIa can be prepared analogously to the above with the corresponding starter materials, such as 1,2,4-trihydroxybutane (CA registry number 3968-00-6), 3,4-dihydroxybutanoic acid (1518-61-2 & 22329-74-4), (S)-3,4-dihydroxybutanoic acid (51267-44-8), (R)-3,4-dihydroxybutanoic acid (158800-76-1), 1,2,5-pentanetriol (51064-73-4 & 14697-46-2), (S)-1,2,5-pentanetriol (13942-73-9), (R)-1,2,5-pentanetriol (171335-70-9), 4,5-dihydroxypentanoic acid (66679-29-6 & 129725-14-0), 1,3,5-pentanetriol (4328-94-3) and 3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,5-pentanediol (53378-75-9). The preparation of each of these starting materials is described in the references to the respective registry number. Ohsawa et al in Chem Pharm Bull 41 (11) 1906-1909 (1993) and Terao et al Chem. Pharm. Bull. 39(3) 823-825 (1991) describe the control of the stereochemistry of trifunctional linker groups with lipase P.

The amino acid derivative of  $R_2$  and, if present,  $R_1$  can alternatively be esterified to the linker group with the 2-oxa-4-aza-cycloalkane-1,3-dione methodology described in international patent application no. WO 94/29311, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Linking of the carboxy function of  $R_1$  and/or  $R_2$  to an amine group on the linker derivative proceeds by conventional peptide chemistry, generally in conjunction with protection of the  $\alpha$ -amine with conventional N-protecting groups. Formation of an amide bond between a carboxyl function on the linker and the  $\alpha$ -amine group of  $R_2$  also proceeds by conventional peptide chemistry, generally in conjunction with protection of the  $\alpha$ -carboxy function. Esterification of  $R_1$  as a fatty alcohol to a carboxy function on the linker proceeds analogously, but conversely, to the above esterification of  $R_1$  as a fatty acid.



### Brief Description of the Drawings

Various aspects of the invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the following Examples and the accompanying drawings in which;

5                   Figure 1 depicts serum viral-DNA levels in treated and untreated, DHBV-infected ducks as a function of time, as described in Biological Example 3;

Figure 2 depicts weight gain in treated, DHBV-infected ducks as a function of time, as described in Biological Example 3.

### 10   EXAMPLE 1

#### 2-(stearoyloxymethyl)-2-(N-(fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl)-L-valyloxymethyl)-propionic acid

15                   To a solution of 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl) propionic acid (28.16 g, 210 mmole ) in water (50 ml), was added potassium hydroxide (11.78 g, 210 mmole). After 5 min, the solution was evaporated in vacuo and the residue was coevaporated with dry DMF for three times. The residue was then dissolved in DMF (500 ml), and to the solution was added benzyl bromide (3.57 ml, 30 ml). After stirring for 30 min, the reaction mixture was filtered through the Celite, poured into sodium hydrogen  
20   carbonate aqueous solution and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic phase was collected and then washed with sodium hydrogen carbonated aqueous solution. It was then evaporated in vacuo to give benzyl 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl) propionate (4.37 g).

25   <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.35 (s, 5H), 5.20 (d, 2H), 3.91-3.71 (m, 4H), 1.10 (s, 3H).

                  To a solution of benzyl 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl) propionate (4.37 g, 19.5 mmole) in pyridine (58 ml) was added dropwise stearoyl chloride (4.13 g, 13.6 mmole) in dichloromethane over 40 min. The reaction was then kept for 16 hr and then poured  
30   into sodium hydrogen carbonate aqueous solution and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic phase was collected and evaporated in vacuo. The

product benzyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-(stearoyloxymethyl) propionate was isolated by silica gel column chromatography (1.97 g)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.34 (s, 5H), 5.17 (d, 2H), 4.28 (dd, 2H) 3.69 (dd, 2H), 2.24  
5 (t, 2H), 1.57 (m, 2H), 1.25 (s, 28H), 1.22 (s, 3H), 0.87 (t, 3H).

Benzyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-(stearoyloxymethyl) propionate (1.86 g, 3.8 mmole) was dissolved in pyridine (30 ml). To the solution were added toluenesulfonic acid (73 mg, 0.39 mmole), N-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-L-valine (3.94 g, 11.6 mmole),  
10 and DCC (3.58 g, 17.4 mmole). The reaction was kept at 4 °C for 16 hr and then filtered through Celite. The filtrate was poured into sodium hydrogen carbonate aqueous solution and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic phase was collected and evaporated in vacuo. The product, benzyl-2-(N-fluorenyl-methoxycarbonyl)-L-valyloxymethyl)-2-(stearoyloxymethyl)propionate, was isolated  
15 by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 2.38 g.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.78-7.25 (m, 13H), 5.29 (m, 1H), 5.15 (d, 2H), 4.38 - 4.23 (m, 7H), 2.19 (t, 2H), 2.10 (m, 1H), 1.55 (m, 2H), 1.24 (m, 31H), 0.94 - 0.83 (m, 9H).

20 To the solution of benzyl 2-(N-(fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl)-L-valyloxymethyl)-2-(stearoyloxymethyl) propionate (1.86 g, 3.8 mmole) in a mixed solvent of THF/methanol (16ml/8ml) were added ammonium formate (376 mg, 6 mmole), formic acid (1.87 ml), and palladium black (40 mg). The reaction was kept at room temperature for 16 hr, and then filtered through Celite. After evaporation, the product  
25 was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 1.05 g.

## EXAMPLE 2

### 1-O-stearoyl-2-O-(N-CBz-L-valyl)glycerol

#### 30 a) Preparation of 1-O-stearoylglycerol

To a mixture of glycerol (30 g, 326 mmol) and pyridine (25 ml) dissolved in DMF (300 ml) was added dropwise stearoyl chloride (10 g, 33 mmol) dissolved in DMF

- 100 ml<sup>9</sup>. The mixture was cooled on an ice bath until addition was complete, whereupon the reaction was maintained under an N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere overnight. After 15 hours CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (300 ml) and saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (aq) was added. The phases were separated and the organic phase washed with water (50 ml) and dried with Na<sub>2</sub> SO<sub>4</sub>.
- 5 The solvent and any pyridine were evaporated under vacuum. The crude product was chromatographed on a silica column (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> -MeOH, 20:1) and recrystallised (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> - ether) to yield around 7 grams.

b) Preparation of pixyl chloride

- 10 Acetyl chloride (150 ml, 2.1 mol) is added to a magnetically stirred suspension of 9-hydroxy-9-phenylxanthene (20 g 72 mmol) in benzene (100 ml). An homogenous deep red solution is obtained. The solution is stirred for 30 min. at 20 °C. The volatiles are removed under reduced pressure. Excess AcCl is neutralised by careful addition to ethanol. The residue is coevaporated with toluene (2 x 30 ml) and with
- 15 cyclohexane (2 x 30 ml) to obtain a crystalline residue which is stored airtight. Pixyl chloride is alternatively available from Aldrich.

c) Preparation of 1-O-stearoyl, 3-O-pixylglycerol

- The product from a) above (2.28 g) and pyridine (25 ml) were mixed and heated until
- 20 dissolved. After cooling in an icebath pixyl chloride (1.92 g) from step b) was added. The mixture was maintained under agitation and an argon atmosphere in an icebath for half an hour and then at room temperature for 1.5 h. The pyridine was evaporated under vacuum, the residue dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (70 ml) and washed with 0.5 M citricacid to remove remaining pyridine. The residue was dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>,
- 25 evaporated and chromatographed (ether- hexane 1:3) to give 1.25 g pure product with a TLC R<sub>f</sub> around 0.2.

d) Preparation of 1-O-stearoyl, 2-O-(N-CBz-L-valyl), 3-O-pixylglycerol

- The product of step c) (237 mg, 0.39 mmol), CBz-L-valine (116 mg, 0.46 mmol),
- 30 DCC (96 mg, 0.46 mmol) and DMAP (4.7 mg, 0.04 mmol) were dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (4 ml). The mixture was maintained under agitation in a nitrogen atmosphere overnight. After 18 hours the mixture was filtered through a glass filter and

chromatographed on a silica gel column (ether - hexane 1:4) to yield 230 mg with a TLC  $R_f$  of 0.2

e) Preparation of 1-O-stearoyl-2-O-(N-CBz-L-valyl)glycerol

- 5 The pixyl group in the product of step d) was removed by selective deprotection by the method described in Example 3, step d to yield the title compound.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.35 (m, 5H), 5.3-4.9 (m, 4H), 4.35-4.25 (m, 3H), 3.8-3.6 (m, 2H), 2.31-2.25 (m, 2H), 2.20-2.10 (m, 1H), 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.02-0.86 (m, 9H).

10

### EXAMPLE 3

#### 1-O-(N-CBz-L-valyl)-2-O-stearoylglycerol

a) Preparation of 1-O-(N-CBz-L-valyl)glycerol

- 15 CBz-L-valine (4.35 g, 17.3 mmol) was added to a fivefold excess of glycerol (8 ml, 86.9 mmol) together with dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (4.29 g 20.8 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.212 g) at room temperature. After stirring overnight the suspension was filtered and DMF removed in vacuo from the filtrate. The residue was redissolved in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , washed successively with saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , brine, and  
20 water and then dried. The crude material was chromatographed on silica gel with 4/1 EtOAc - hexane as eluent to yield 2.465 g.  $R_f$  (4/1 EtOAc - hexane) 0.17, (20/1  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  - methanol) 0.12.

b) Preparation of 1-O-(N-CBz-L-valyl)-3-O-pixylglycerol

- 25 The product of step a) (0.672 g, 20.1 mmol) was dissolved in dry pyridine (3.5 ml) under nitrogen. 9-Chloro-9-phenylxanthene (pixyl chloride, 0.65 g, 22.0 mmol, 1.1 eq - prepared as above) was added and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h. MeOH (1.5 ml) was added and the mixture partitioned between 10 ml  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  and 10 ml saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ . The aqueous layer was extracted with more ether. The  
30 organic layers were combined, dried and concentrated several times with toluene to give a white solid. The crude material was chromatographed on silica gel with 3/1 hexane - EtOAc as eluent to give 0.681 g.

Alternatively a pixyl group can be put on by the procedure described by Gaffney et al, Tetrahedron Lett 1997, 38, 2539-2542 using PxOH and acetic acid.

- 5 c) Preparation of 1-O-(N-CBz-L-valyl)-2-O-stearoyl-3-O-pixyl glycerol
- Stearoyl chloride (496 ml, 1.3 eq) in 1.5 ml CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was added dropwise to a solution of the product of step b) (0.658 g, 1.13 mmol) in 11 ml pyridine with stirring under N<sub>2</sub> in an ice bath. After 15 minutes the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The mixture was diluted with 20 ml Et<sub>2</sub>O and washed with 10 ml saturated
- 10 NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. The aqueous layer was extracted with more Et<sub>2</sub>O. The organic layers were combined, washed with brine (20 ml), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated several times with toluene. The crude material (1.37 g) was chromatographed on 130 g silica gel with 6/1 hexane - EtOAc. An initial fraction of 500 ml was taken followed by 100 ml fractions. The desired material eluted in fractions 2 - 5 yielding 0.748 g.

15

- d) Preparation of 1-O-(N-CBz-L-valyl)-2-O-stearoylglycerol
- To a solution of the product of step c) (0.748 g, .872 mmol) dissolved in 35 ml CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to make 0.025 M) was added pyrrole (16.5 mol eq) and dichloroacetic acid (5.5 mol eq) at room temperature. TLC after 5 minutes showed complete reaction.
- 20 The mixture was diluted with 300 ml CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and washed with 30 ml saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. The aqueous layer was extracted with more CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The organic phases were combined, washed with brine (30 ml), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. Crude material was chromatographed on silica gel with 2/1 hexane - EtOAc (with 0.3% acetic acid) as eluent to yield 0.363 g with R<sub>f</sub> (2/1 hexane - EtOAc) 0.21.

25

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ ppm 0.86-0.99 (m, 9H), 1.25 (s, 28H), 1.61 (m, 2H), 2.16 (m, 1H), 2.32 (m, 2H), 3.74 (br s, 2H), 4.28-4.44 (m, 3H), 5.09 (m, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 5.22 (d, 1H), 7.36 (m, 5H)

## EXAMPLE 4

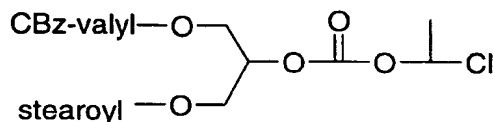
1-O-stearoyl-3-O-(NCBz-L-valyl)glycerol

The product of Example 2, part a) (2.86 g, 7.99 mmol), DCC (0.9g, 4.36 mmol) 4-  
5 (N,N-dimethyl)aminopyridine (DMAP) (0.048 mg, 0.39 mmol) and N-CBz-L-valine  
(1g, 3.98 mmol) were dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (60 ml) and DMF (6 ml). The reaction  
was left at ambient temperature for 18 hours and then filtrated. The solvent was  
evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (100 ml)  
and filtrated. The crude title compound was purified by chromatography [SiO<sub>2</sub>,  
10 ether/hexane (1:2)] to yield 1.3 g of the desired product. Unreacted 1-  
stearoylglycerol may be recovered by eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (20:1).

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 5.25 (d, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.30-4.05 (m, 6H), 2.65 (d, 1H), 2.35  
(t, 2H), 2.06 (m, 1H), 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.26 (s, 28H), 1.00-0.84 (m, 9H).

15

## EXAMPLE 5

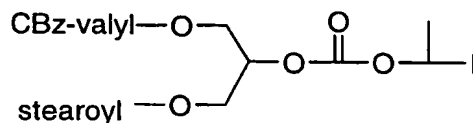


To an ice cooled solution of 1-chloroethyl chloroformate (1.89 g, 13.2 mmol) in dry  
20 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 ml), was added the compound of Example 4 in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 ml) followed  
by dry pyridine (1.2 ml, 29.6 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred with cooling  
under argon atmosphere until TLC (ether/hexane, 1:2) indicated consumption of the  
starting material. After 1.5 h, the mixture was washed with water (3 x 5 ml), sat.  
NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (5 ml) and dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). Purification by chromatography [SiO<sub>2</sub> (ether-  
25 hexane (1:2))] yielded the title compound (4.0 g).

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.36-7.32 (m, 5H), 6.40 (m, 1H), 5.24 (m, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H),  
4.30 (m, 6H), 2.32 (m, 2H), 2.15 (m, 1H), 1.82 (m, 3H), 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.25 (br s,  
28H), 0.97 (m, 3H), 0.86 (m, 6H).

30

## EXAMPLE 6

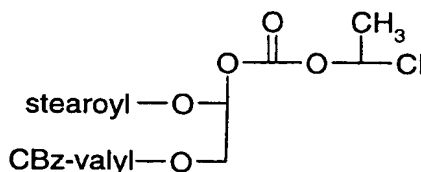


- 5 To a solution of the compound of Example 5 (3.4 g, 4.87 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (47 ml), was added sodium iodide (3.65 g, 24.3 mmol). The solution obtained was refluxed under argon atmosphere until NMR indicated consumption of the starting material. After 4.5 h, ether (50 ml) was added and the mixture was filtrated. The solvent was removed by evaporation and the crude product dissolved in ether (50
- 10 ml). The ether solution was washed with water (2 x 10 ml) and dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and evaporated under reduced pressure. Purification by chromatography [SiO<sub>2</sub>, ether-hexane (1:2)] yielded the title compound (2.15 g).

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.37 (m, 5H), 6.75 (m, 1H), 5.22 (m, 1H), 5.15 (s, 1H), 4.3 (m, 6H), 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.22 (m, 2H), 1.6 (m, 2H), 1.25 (s, 28H), 0.95 (m, 9H).

15

## EXAMPLE 7

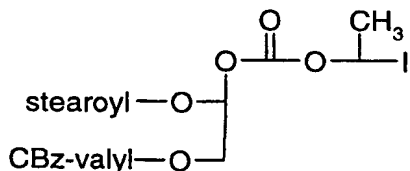


- 20 A solution of the compound of Example 3 (810 mg, 1.37 mmol) in 2.2 mL dry dichloromethane was cooled in an ice bath with stirring under argon. 1-Chloroethyl chloroformate (298 μL, 2.74 mmol) was added, followed by the dropwise addition of pyridine (665 μL, 8.22 mmol) in 2.5 mL dichloromethane. After 2.5 hr, the mixture was diluted with 25 mL dichloromethane and washed successively with 10 mL water
- 25 and 10 mL brine. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated several times with toluene to give a yellow oil. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel with 40/1 dichloromethane-diethyl ether gave the title compound as an oil (96 mg, quantitative yield).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  ppm 0.85-0.98 (m, 9H), 1.25 (s, 28H), 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.83 (d, 3H,  $J = 5.8$  Hz), 2.17 (m, 1H), 2.31 (t, 2H), 4.19-4.48 (m, 5H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 5.22 (d, 1H), 5.27 (m, 1H), 6.38-6.43 (m, 1H), 7.36 (m, 5H).

5

## EXAMPLE 8



A solution of the compound of Example 7 (1.896 g, 2.71 mmol) and sodium iodide (1.80 g, 12.0 mmol) in acetonitrile (27 mL) was refluxed at 80 °C under nitrogen. After 4.5 hours the reaction mixture was diluted with 100 mL 1/1 hexane-diethyl ether and washed with 25 mL water. The aqueous phase was extracted with more solvent (25 mL). The organic phases were combined, washed successively with 5% aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution (25 mL) and brine (25 mL), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel with 80/1 dichloromethane-methanol as eluant gave an oil (1.45 g) containing 90% of the title compound with 10% of the compound of Example 7.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  ppm 0.85-0.99 (m, 9H), 1.25 (s, 28H), 1.60 (m, 2H), 2.17 (m, 1H), 2.23 (d, 3H,  $J = 6$  Hz), 2.31 (t, 2H), 4.16-4.49 (m, 5H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 5.20-5.29 (m, 2H), 6.69-6.79 (m, 1H), 7.36 (m, 5H).

20



## EXAMPLE 9

4-Benzoyloxy-2-(N-trityl-L-valyloxymethyl)-1-stearoyloxybutane

## 5 a) Synthesis of diethyl-2-(2-benzyloxyethyl) malonate

To a freshly prepared solution of sodium (0.95g , 41.4 mmole) in 50 ml ethanol was added a solution of diethylmalonate (6.4g , 40 mmole) in 10 ml ethanol and the mixture was stirred for 15 minutes. Then a solution of 2-benzyloxy-1-iodoethane (11.5g , 41.35 mmole) was added dropwise. The mixture was refluxed for four hours and then evaporated in vacuo. 100ml of water was added and the mixture was extracted three times with 50ml portions of diethylether. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo and the product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 8.6g

15 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.26 (m, 6H) 2.26 (m , 2H) 3.54 (m, 3H) 4.16 (m, 4H) 4.57 (s, 2H) 7.32 (m, 5H)

## b) Synthesis of 4-benzyloxy-2-hydroxymethyl-butanol-1 .

To a stirred suspension of lithium aluminium hydride (3.0g , 80 mmol) in 100 ml diethylether was added dropwise a solution of diethyl-2-(2-benzyloxyethyl) malonate (8.5g , 28.8mmol) in 20 ml diethylether at about 15°C .The mixture was refluxed for two hours. About 4 ml water was dropwise added while cooling. The mixture was filtered and washed with dioxane. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography.

25 Yield: 3.4g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.60 (m, 2H) 1.82 (m, 1H) 3.00 (m, 2H) 3.56 (t , 2H) 3.69 (m, 4H) 4.50 (s, 2H) 7.32 (m, 5H)

## 30 c) Synthesis of 4-benzyloxy-2-( N-trityl-L-valyloxymethyl)-butanol-1

To a solution of N-trityl-L-valine (4.66g , 13 mmol) and 4-benzyloxy-2-hydroxymethyl-butanol-1 (3.3g , 15.6 mmole) in 50 ml dichloromethane was added DCC (3.0g , 14.5mmole ) and DMAP ( 0.18g , 1.45mmole) and the mixture was

stirred for three days. The mixture was cooled to 5°C and the urethane was filtered. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography .

Yield: 2.5g

5

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.00 (m, 6H) 1.55 (m, 4H) 1.72 (m, 1H) 2.18 (m, 1H) 2.70 (m, 1H) 3.27 (m, 2H) 3.43 (m, 3H) 4.50 (s, 2H ) 7.26 (m, 20H)

d) Synthesis of 4-benzyloxy-2-(N-trityl-L-valyloxymethyl)-1-stearoyloxybutane .

- 10 To a solution of 4-benzyloxy-2-(N-trityl-L-valyloxymethyl)-butanol-1 (2.4g, 4.35 mmol) in 50 ml dichloromethane was added pyridine (1.72g, 21.7 mmol). The solution was cooled to 10°C and a solution of stearoyl chloride (2.64g, 8.7 mmol) in 10ml dichloromethane was added dropwise between 10°C and 15°C . The mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. 100 ml of 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate
- 15 solution was added and the mixture stirred for 30 minutes. The organic phase was separated and the water phase was extracted two times with dichloromethane . The combined organic phases were dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo . The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography .

Yield: 3.0g

20

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.98 (m, 9H) 1.26 (m, 28H) 1.54 (m, 2H) 1.94 (m, 1H) 2.25 (m, 2H) 3.23 (m, 2H) 3.44 (m, 2H) 3.58 (m, 1H) 3.91 (m, 2H) 4.10 (m, 1H) 4.47 (s, 2H) 7.28 (m, 20H)

25 **EXAMPLE 10**

5-( N-trityl-L-valyloxymethyl)-6-stearoyloxyhexanoic acid

a) Preparation of 2-allyl 1,3-propanediol

- 30 Diethyl allylmalonate (20 ml, 101 mmol) in anhydrous ether (100 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of lithium aluminium hydride (9.6 g, 253 mmol) at 0°C. The reaction was warmed up to room temperature and kept for 5 hours. It was cooled down to 0 °C and water (12 ml) was carefully added dropwise. After stirring

for 30 min, the mixture was filtered through Celite and then washed with ethanol (2 x 500 ml). The solution was dried under vacuum giving 9.5 g product

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 5.78 (m, 1H), 5.03 (m, 2H), 3.78 (m, 2H), 3.69 (m, 2H), 2.06 (t, 2H), 1.87 (m, 1H).

b) Preparation of 1-O-(N-trityl-L-valyl)-2-allyl-1,3-propandiol

To a solution of N-trityl-L-valine (5.5 g, 15.2 mmole), 2-allyl-1,3-propandiol (4.4 g, 38 mmol), N,N-dimethylamino pyridine (183 mg, 1.5 mmol) in dichloromethane (120 ml) was added DCC (3.5 g, 16.7 mmol). The reaction was kept under reflux overnight. After filtration through Celite, the organic phase was washed with sodium hydrogen carbonate aqueous solution and dried. Silica gel column chromatography gave 4.6 g intermediate 1-O-(N-trityl-L-valyl)-2-allyl-1,3-propandiol.

c) Preparation of 1-O-(N-trityl-L-valyl)-2-allyl-3-stearoyl-1,3-propandiol.

To a solution of 1-O-(N-trityl-L-valyl)-2-allyl-1,3-propandiol (1.83 g, 4 mmol) in dichloromethane (40 ml) and pyridine (3.2 ml, 40 mmol) at 0 °C was added dropwise stearoyl chloride (3.62 g, 12 mmol) in dichloromethane. The solution was warmed up to room temperature, and kept for 3 hr. It was then washed with sodium hydrogen carbonate aqueous solution and dried. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. 1.9 g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.30 (m, 15 H), 5.70 (m, 1H), 4.99 (m, 2H), 3.93 (m, 2H), 3.55 (m, 1H), 3.27 (m, 2H), 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.30 (m, 2H), 2.23 (m, 1H), 2.01 (m, 2H), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.3 (m, 28H), 0.98 (dd, 6H), 0.91 (t, 3H).

d) Preparation of 3-(N-trityl-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxy-butyraldehyde

1-O-(N-trityl-L-valyl)-2-allyl-3-stearoyl-1,3-propandiol (580 mg, 0.8 mmol) was dissolved in dioxane (5 ml). To the solution were added osmium tetroxide (20 mg, 0.08 mmole) and pyridine (0.05 ml, 0.64 mmole). A solution of sodium periodate in water (3.5 ml) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction was kept overnight and then cooled down to 0 °C. An aqueous solution of sodium hydrogen sulfite was added and the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane. The organic phase was dried and purified by silica gel column chromatography. Yield. 250 mg

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 9.68 (s, 1H), 7.25 (m, 15 H), 3.92 (m, 2H), 3.58 (m, 1H), 2.32 (m, 2H), 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.34 (m, 7 H), 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.53 (m, 28 H), 0.96 (dd, 6H), 0.86 (t, 3H).

5

f) Preparation of benzyl 3-(N-trityl-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxyhexen-2-oate

To the solution of 3-( N-trityl-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxy-butyraldehyde (15.8 g, 21.8 mmole) in dichloromethane were added (benzyloxycarbonylmethyl) triphenylphosphonium bromide (10.7 g, 21.8 mmole) and triethylamine (2.21 g, 21.8 mmole). The reaction was kept overnight at room temperature, and the mixture was evaporated. To the residue was added diethyl ether (200 ml) and kept at 4 °C for two hours. It was then filtered and the filtrate was evaporated and the product was purified by silica gel column chromatography. Yield. 10 g

15 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.30 (m, 20 H), 6.89 (m, 1H), 5.88 (d, 1H), 5.19 (d, 2H), 3.95 (m, 2H), 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.29 (, 2H), 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.23 (m, 5H), 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.32 (m, 28 H), 0.95 (dd, 6H), 0.89 (t, 3 H).

g) Preparation of 3-(N-trityl-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxyhexanoate

20 To a solution of benzyl 3-(N-trityl-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxyhexen-2-oate (70 mg, 0.08 mmole) in methanol (3 ml) and ethyl acetate (1 ml) was added sodium hydrogen carbonate (10 mg) and palladium black (20 mg). The reaction was kept under hydrogen at atmospheric pressure for 2 hr. The mixture was filtered and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and washed successively  
25 with aqueous EDTA solution and cold aqueous 2 % citric solution. The organic phase was evaporated to give 61 mg product

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.30 (m, 15 H), 3.93 (m, 2H), 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.25 (m, 2H), 2.30 (dt, 4H), 2.20 (m, 1H), 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.62 (m, 4H), 1.30 (m, 28 H), 0.95 (dd, 6 H),  
30 0.87 (t, 3 H).

## EXAMPLE 11

3-(N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxy-butyric acid

a) Preparation of 1-O-(N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valyl)-2-allyl-1,3-propandiol

5 To a solution of 2-allyl-1,3-propandiol (4.6 g, 40 mmole) and N-benzyloxycarbonyl valine (5.02 g, 20 mmole) in dichloromethane was added dimethylaminopyridine (244 mg, 2 mmol), and DCC (4.5 g, 22 mmol). After two hours, the mixture was filtered through Celite, evaporated and the product, 1-O-(N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valyl)-2-allyl-1,3-propandiol, isolated to yield 5.01 g.

10

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.36 (m, 5H), 5.78 (m, 1H), 5.26 (d, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 5.06 (d, 2H), 4.22 (m, 3H), 3.59 (m, 2H), 2.13 (m, 3H), 1.98 (m, 2H), 0.94 (dd, 6 H).

b) Preparation of 1-O-(N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valyl)-2-allyl-3-O-stearoyl-1,3-propandiol.

15

To a solution of 1-O-(N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valyl)-2-allyl-1,3-propandiol (4.46 g, 12.7 mmol) in dichloromethane (70 ml) and pyridine (6.1 ml, 76 mmole) in ice bath was added stearoyl chloride (7.8 g, 26 mmole). The reaction mixture was warmed up to room temperature and kept for one hour. It was then poured into aqueous sodium  
20 hydrogen carbonate solution, the organic phase was dried and the product 1-O-(N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valyl)-2-allyl-3-O-stearoyl-1,3-propandiol was purified by silica gel column chromatography. 6.7 g

25 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.34 (m, 5H), 5.77 (m, 1H), 5.30 (d, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 5.08 (d, 2H), 4.32 (m, 1H), 4.10 (m, 4 H), 2.29 (t, 2H), 2.13 (m, 4H), 1.62 (m, 3 H), 1.25 (m, 28H), 0.90 (m, 9 H).

c) Preparation of 3-(N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxy-butyric acid.

30 Potassium permanganate (756 mg, 4.8 mmole) was dissolved in water (7.5 ml). The solution was kept under strong stirring for 10 min. A solution of 1-O-(N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valyl)-2-allyl-3-O-stearoyl-1,3-propandiol (1 g, 1.6 mmol)

and tetrabutylammonium bromide (77 mg, 0.24 mmole) in benzene (5 ml) was added. The slurry was stirred for 1.5 hr, and dichloromethane was added. A sodium bisulfite aqueous solution was added to the slurry until the mixture discolored. The organic phase was acidified with acetic acid and washed with water. After  
5 evaporation, the product 3-(N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxybutyric acid (390 mg) was isolated by silica gel column chromatography.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.33 (m, 5H), 5.38 (d, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.14 (m, 5 H); 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.45 (m, 2 H), 2.29 (t, 2 H), 2.18 (m, 1 H), 1.58 (m, 2 H), 1.25 (m, 28 H), 0.90  
10 (m, 9 H).

#### EXAMPLE 12

##### 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[5-(L-valyloxymethyl)-6-stearoyloxyhexanoyl] guanosine

15

a) Preparation of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[5-(N-trityl-L-valyloxymethyl)-6-stearoyloxyhexanoyl] guanosine

To a solution of 5-(N-trityl-L-valyloxymethyl)-6-stearoyloxyhexanoic acid (462 mg, 0.6 mmole) and 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine (340 mg, 1.25 mmol) in DMF (3  
20 ml) were added dimethylaminopyridine (7 mg, 0.06 mmole), and DCC (136 mg, 0.66 mmol). The reaction was kept at room temperature overnight, and then at 40°C for two hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and poured into dichloromethane, and washed with aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution. The product 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[5-(N-trityl-L-valyloxymethyl)-6-  
25 stearoyloxyhexanoyl] guanosine was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. (93 mg)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO δ-6): 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.29 (m, 15 H), 6.52 (s, 2H), 6.17 (dd, 1H), 5.45 (m, 1H), 4.35 (m, 1H), 4.20 (m, 2 H), 3.82 (m, 2H), 3.50 - 2.60 (m, 5 H), 2.30  
30 (m, 4 H), 2.10 (m, 1 H), 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.50 (m, 4 H), 1.22 (m, 28 H), 0.85 (m, 9 H).

b) Preparation of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[5-(L-valyloxymethyl)-6-stearoyloxyhexanoyl] guanosine

The compound of step b) (90 mg, 0.088 mmole) was N-protected by treatment with 80 % acetic acid (5 ml) at room temperature for 30 min. It was evaporated and product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to yield 72 mg of the title compound.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO δ-6 ): 7.88 (s, 1H), 6.54 (s, 2H), 6.18 (dd, 1H), 5.48 (dd, 1H), 4.27 (dt, 1 H), 4.19 (m, 2 H), 3.98 (m, 4H), 3.17 - 2.55 (m, 4 H), 2.29 (m, 4 H), 1.95 (m, 1 H), 1.75 (m, 1 H), 1.50 (m, 4H), 1.21 (m, 28 H), 0.84 (m, 9 H).

#### EXAMPLE 13

2',3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3-(L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxy-butanoyl]guanosine

a) Preparation of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3-(N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valyloxy)-4-stearoyloxy-butanoyl]guanosine

To a solution of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine (113 mg, 0.42 mmol) and 3-(N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxy-butyric acid (140 mg, 0.21mmol) in DMF (2 ml) were added dimethylaminopyridine (3 mg, 0.02 mmol) and DCC (52 mg, 0.25 mmol). After two days, dichloromethane (10 ml) and a few drops of acetic acid were added and the organic phase was filtered through Celite.

The filtrate was washed with aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and the product 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3-(N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxy-butanoyl]guanosine was isolated by silica gel column chromatography to yield 51 mg.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.26 (m, 5 H), 6.38 (s, 2H), 6.23 (t, 1H), 5.44 (m, 2H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 4.50-4.10 (m, 8H), 3.15-2.40 (m, 5 H), 2.30 (t, 2 H), 2.14 (m, 1H), 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.24 (m, 28H), 0.87 (m, 9 H).

b) Preparation of 2',3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3-(L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxy-butanoyl]guanosine

The product of step a) (76 mg, 0.084 mmole) was dissolved in a mixed solvent of methanol (3 ml), ethyl acetate (0.5 ml) and acetic acid (0.01 ml). To the solution was added palladium black (10 mg). After 2 hr, additional 10 mg palladium black was added. After 3 hr, the mixture was filtered and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and washed with aqueous EDTA solution. The organic phase was dried and coevaporated with toluene giving the title compound as the acetate salt. Yield 65 mg.

10

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO  $\delta$ -6 + D<sub>2</sub>O): 7.87 (s, 1H), 5.16 (dd, 1H), 5.37 (dd, 1H), 4.24 (m, 3H), 4.01 (m, 4H), 3.10-2.60 (m, 3H), 2.40 (m, 2H), 2.24 (t, 2H), 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.48 (m, 2H), 1.25 (m, 28H), 0.82 (m, 9H).

15

EXAMPLE 14

3-[1-(N-CBz-L-valyl)-2-stearoyl] propyl chloroformate

1-(N-CBz-L-valyl)-2-stearoyl glycerol ( 300 mg, 0.5 mmole ) was dissolved in 20 % phosgene in toluene ( 15 ml ). After 18 h, the solution was evaporated and the residue was coevaporated with toluene for several time, giving title product in quantitative yield. This product forms a carbonate with the target nucleoside using standard methodology, for instance reacting in a 10:1 DMF/pyridine solution at 0°C for 3 to 24 hours, pouring into NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution and extraction with dichloromethane. The amino acid is deprotected, for instance with palladium black in a methanol, ethyl acetate, acetic acid solution to yield the nucleoside-O-[1-( L-valyl)-2-stearoyl-3-propyloxy carbonyl ]

30

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR ( CDCl<sub>3</sub> ): 7.40 ( m, 5H ), 5.28 ( m, 2H ), 5.10 ( s, 2H ), 4.35 ( m, 5H ), 2.35 ( m, 2H ), 2.17 ( m, 1 H), 1.56 ( m, 2H ), 1.30 ( m, 28 H ), 0.95 ( m, 9H ).



## EXAMPLE 15

5-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-4-stearoyloxy-pentanoic acid

a) Benzyl 4,5-dihydroxy-2-pentenoate.

- 5 A mixture of DL-glyceraldehyde (4.5g, 50 mmole) and (benzyloxycarbonylmethyl)-triphenyl-phosphoniumbromide (24.57g, 50 mmole) in 100 ml 1,2-epoxybutane was refluxed overnight. The mixture was evaporated under vacuum and the product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield : 8g = 71 %

10

<sup>1</sup>H - NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 2.50 (s, 1H) 2.96 (s, 1H) 3.54 (m, 1H) 3.70 (m, 1H) 4.38 (m, 1H) 5.12 (s, 2H) 6.14 (m, 1H) 6.90 (m, 1H) 7.30 (m, 5H)

b) Benzyl 5-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-4-hydroxy-2-pentenoate.

- 15 A mixture of benzyl 4,5-dihydroxy-2-pentenoate (4.4g, 20 mmole), N-FMOC-L-valine (5.8g, 17 mmole) and DMAP (0.21g, 1.7 mmole) in 100 ml dichloromethane was cooled to about 10°C. A solution of DCC (4.2g, 20 mmole) in 25 ml dichloromethane was added dropwise at the same temperature and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was cooled to 5°C and the urethane was filtered. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield : 6.6g = 71%

- 25 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.91 (m, 6H) 2.12 (m, 1H) 4.38 (m, 5H) 5.14 (s, 2H) 5.24 (m, 1H) 6.20 (m, 1H) 6.92 (m, 1H) 7.30 (m, 13H)

c) Benzyl-5-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-4-stearoyloxy-2-pentenoate

- 30 To a solution of benzyl-5-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-4-hydroxy-2-pentenoate (6.5g, 12 mmol) and pyridine (2.0g, 25 mmole) in 100 ml dichloromethane at 10°C was added dropwise a solution of stearoylchloride (4.55g, 15 mmol) in 25 ml dichloromethane. The mixture was stirred overnight. 100 ml of 5% sodium hydrogencarbonate solution was added and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. The organic phase was

separated and the water phase was extracted two times with dichloromethane. The combined organic phases were dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield : 7,8g = 80%

5  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 0.88 (m, 9H) 1.25 (m, 28H) 1.58 (m, 2H) 2.14 (m, 1H) 2.32 (m, 2H) 4.22 (m, 5H) 5.19 (s, 2H) 5.25 (m, 1H) 6.12 (m, 1H) 6.85 (m, 1H) 7.35 (m, 13H).

d) 5-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-4-stearoyloxy-pentanoic acid.

10 A solution of benzyl 5-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-4-stearoyloxy-2-pentenoate (3.8g, 4.69 mmole) in 50 ml ethyl acetate was hydrogenated with 10% palladium on charcoal (0,5g) at normal pressure for five hours at room temperature. The catalyst was filtered and washed with ethyl acetate and 1,4-dioxane. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. Yield : 3.3g = 99%

15

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 0.92 (m, 9H) 1.25 (m, 28H) 1.54 (m, 2H) 1.98 (m, 2H) 2.18 (m, 1H) 2.28 (m, 2H) 2.41 (m, 2H) 4.32 (m, 5H) 5.13 (m, 1H) 5.33 (m, 1H) 7.50 (m, 8H)

## 20 EXAMPLE 16

### 3-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-2-stearoyloxypropionic acid

a) Benzyl 2,3-dihydroxypropionate .

25 A mixture of D,L-glyceric acid, calcium salt dihydrate (2.9g, 10 mmole) and benzylbromide (3.8g, 22 mmole) in 25 ml DMF was stirred at 60°C overnight . The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated by silica gel chromatography. Yield : 4g = 100%

30  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) 3.26 (s, 1H) 3.90 (m, 2H) 4.32 (m, 1H) 5.25 (s, 2H) 7.28 (m, 5H)

b) Benzyl 3-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-2-hydroxypropionate

A solution of benzyl-2,3-dihydroxypropionate ( 4,0g , 20 mmole ) N-FMOC-L-valine (5.4g, 16 mmole) and DMAP( 0.2g, 1.6 mmole) in 80 ml dichloromethane was cooled to about 10°C . A solution of DCC (4.12g, 20 mmole) in 25 ml was added dropwise at the same temperature and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was cooled to 5°C and the urethane was filtered .

The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated by silica gel chromatography. Yield : 4.7g = 45%

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.88 (m, 6H) 2.05 (m, 1H) 4.40 (m, 6H) 5.23 (m, 3H) 7.50 (m, 13H)

c) Benzyl 3-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-2-stearoyloxypropionate

To a stirred solution of benzyl 3-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-2-hydroxypropionate (4.6g 8.89 mmole) and pyridine (1.41g, 17.8 mmole) in 80 ml dichloromethane was added dropwise a solution of stearoylchloride (3.64g, 12 mmole) in 20 ml dichloromethane and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. 100 ml of 5% sodium hydrogencarbonate solution was added and the mixture stirred for 30 minutes. The organic phase was separated and the water phase was extracted two times with dichloromethane. The combined organic phases were dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The product was isolated by silica gel chromatography. Yield : 6.1g = 87%

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.88 (m, 9H) 1.26 (m, 28H) 1.56 (m, 2H) 2.06 (m, 1H) 2.34 (m, 2H) 4.36 (m, 6H) 5.19 (s, 2H) 5.32 (m, 1H) 7.50 (m, 13H)

d) 3- (N-FMOC-L-valyloxy )-2-stearoyloxypropionic acid.

A solution of benzyl 3-( N-FMOC-L-valyloxy )-2-stearoyloxypropionate (0.78g, 1 mmole) in 20 ml ethyl acetate was hydrogenated with 10% palladium on charcoal (0.2g) at normal pressure for three hours at room temperature . The catalyst was

filtered and washed with ethyl acetate and 1,4-dioxane. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. Yield : 0.63g = 90%

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.88 (m, 9H) 1.24 (m, 28H) 1.40 (m, 2H) 2.12 (m, 3H) 4.30 (m, 5H) 5.16 (m, 1H) 5.60 (m, 1H) 7.40 (m, 8H)

#### EXAMPLE 17

##### 1-(N-Benzoyloxycarbonyl-L-valyloxymethyl)-2-stearoyloxyethoxycarbonyl chloride

10

Bis(trichloromethyl) carbonate (160 mg; 0.54 mmol) was added with stirring to a solution of 1-(N-benzoyloxycarbonyl-L-valyl)-3-stearoylglycerol; 1-(N-benzoyloxycarbonyl-L-valyloxy)-3-stearoyloxy-2-propanol; preparative example 4; (660 mg; 1.12 mmol) and triethylamine (200 mg; 2.0 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 ml) at room temperature. After 1h, n-hexane (10 ml) was added and the precipitated triethylamine hydrochloride was filtered off through a short column of silica gel, the product eluted with a further amount of n-hexane, and the solvent evaporated in vacuum to yield 650 mg (89%) of the title compound.

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 62.975 MHz): δ 172.8 (stear-COO); 171.2 (Val-COO); 155.9 (CONH); 154.1 (COCl); 136.0 (Ph-C<sub>1</sub>-Val); 128.1-127.7 (Ph); 67.2 (CHOH); 66.7 (Ph CH<sub>2</sub>); 63.1 (ValCOOCH<sub>2</sub>); 61.8 (stear-COOCH<sub>2</sub>); 58.7 (Val-αC); 33.7 (stear-C<sub>2</sub>); 31.6 (stear-C<sub>16</sub>); 31.0 (Val-βC); 29.3-28.8 (stear-C<sub>4-15</sub>); 24.5 (stear-C<sub>3</sub>); 18.6 and 17.1 (Val 2 CH<sub>3</sub>); 13.8 (stear-C<sub>18</sub>).

25

#### EXAMPLE 18

##### 3-(N-CBz-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxybutylchloroformate

a) 3- ( N-CBz-L-valyloxymethyl )-4-stearoyloxy-butanol .

To a stirred solution of 4-stearoyloxy-3-(N-CBz-L-valyloxymethyl)butyraldehyde (prepared analogously to preparative example 6, step d) using CBz protected valine) (2.0 g, 3.2 mmole) in 25 ml methanol at 10°C was added sodium borohydride

(0.6g, 16 mmole) in small portions . The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes and then acidified with acetic acid .The mixture was diluted with water and extracted three times with dichloromethane.The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo .The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 1,5g = 75%.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.88 (m, 9H) 1.25 (m, 28H) 1.52 (m, 4H) 2.24 (m, 3H) 3.68 (m, 2H) 4.12 (m, 4H) 4.24 (m, 1H) 5.08 (s , 2H) 5.22 (m, 1H) 7.36 (m, 5H)

b) 3-(N-CBz-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxybutyl chloroformate  
A solution of the intermediate of step a) in 20 ml of a 20% solution of phosgene in toluene was stirred overnight . The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure to yield the title compound.Yield 1.5g = 97%.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.88 (m, 9H) 1.28 (m, 28H) 1.58 (m, 2H) 1.72 (m, 2H) 2.15 (m, 1H) 2.31 (m, 2H ) 4.08 - 4.42 (m, 5H) 5.10 (s, 2H) 5.22 (m, 1H) 7.36 (m, 5H)

#### EXAMPLE 19

2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[1-(L-valyloxy)-2-stearoyloxy-3-propyloxy carbonyl]  
guanosine

a) Synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[1-( N-CBz-L-valyloxy )-2-stearoyloxy-3-propyloxy carbonyl] guanosine.

To a solution of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-guanosine (270 mg, 1 mmole) in DMF (10 ml) and pyridine (1 ml) was added 3-{ 1-( N-CBz-L-valyl)-2-stearoyl} propyl chloroformate (619 mg, 0.5 mmole) at 0 °C. After 3 h, the reaction mixture was poured into sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic phase was dried in vacuo, and 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[1-( N-CBz-L-valyloxy)-2-stearoyloxy-3-propyloxy carbonyl] guanosine was isolated by silica gel column chromatography (195 mg).

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.31 (m, 5H), 6.50 (m, 2H), 6.32 (m, 1H), 5.3 (m, 2H), 5.09 (m, 2H), 4.35 (m, 7H), 2.60 (m, 2H), 2.31 (t, 2H), 2.20 (m, 1 H), 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.23 (m, 28 H), 0.92 (m, 9H).

- 5 b) Synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[1-(L-valyloxy)-2-stearoyloxy-3-propyloxy carbonyl] guanosine.

2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[1-( N-CBz-L-valyloxy)-2-stearoyloxy-3-propyloxy carbonyl] guanosine (190 mg), was dissolved in a mixed solvent of methanol (6 ml), ethyl acetate (2 ml) and acetic acid (1 ml). To the solution was added palladium black  
10 (30 mg), and the reaction mixture was kept under hydrogen for 2h. It was then filtered and the filtrate was evaporated and the titled product was isolated by silica gel column. 110 mg.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO- $\delta$ 6): 7.86 (ds, 1H), 6.51 (s, 2H), 6.17 (dd, 1H), 5.48 (m, 1H), 5.20  
15 (m, 1H), 4.25 (m, 7H), 2.70 (m, 2H), 2.27 (m, 2H), 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.47 (m, 2H), 1.22 (m, 28 H), 0.84 (m, 9H).

#### EXAMPLE 20

2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- [5-(L-valyloxy)-4-stearoyloxy-pentanoyl]guanosine.

20

To a solution of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine (0.27g, 1 mmole) and 5-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-4-stearoyloxypentanoic acid (0.94g, 1.3 mmole) in 30 ml DMF was added DMAP (16mg, 0.13mmol) HOBT (0.176 g, 1.3 mmole ) and DCC (0.248g, 1.2 mmole). The mixture was stirred for three days at room temperature.  
25 4g silica gel were added and the mixture evaporate in vacuo. The product, 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- [5-(FMOC-L-valyloxy)-4-stearoyloxy-pentanoyl]guanosine was separated by silica gel chromatography. Yield : 0.45g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO $\delta$ -6) 0.88 (m, 9H) 1.20 (m, 28H) 1.45 (m, 2H) 1.78 (m, 2H) 2.18  
30 (m, 2H) 2.36 (m, 1H) 2.62 (m, 2H) 3.88 (m, 1H) 4.22 (m, 6H) 4.92 (m, 1H) 5.45(m, 1H) 6.19 (m, 1H) 6.52 (s, 2H) 7.26 - 7.88 (m, 8H)

The protected intermediate is deprotected as shown above to yield the title compound.

#### EXAMPLE 20

5

#### 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-2-stearoyloxypropanoyl] guanosine

To a stirred mixture of 3-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-2-stearoyloxypropanoic acid  
10 (0.61g, 0.88 mmol) in 5 ml dry diethylether was added one drop DMF and thionyl chloride(0.52g, 4.4 mmole). The mixture was refluxed for two hours and then evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was dissolved in dry dichloromethane and added dropwise to a solution of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanisine (0.215 g, 0.8 mmole) and pyridine (0.35g, 4.4 mmole) in 20 ml  
15 DMF. The solution was stirred overnight . Two grammes of silica gel were added and the mixture was evaporated in vacuo . The product was isolated by silica gel chromatography. Yield : 0.19g = 25%

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.88 (m, 9H) 1.25 (m, 28H) 1.62 (m, 2H) 2.12(m, 1H) 2.38 (m,  
20 2H) 2.58 (m, 2H) 4.12- 4.76 (m , 6H) 5.32 (m, 2H) 6.12 (m, 1H) 6.26 (m, 1H) 6.44 (m, 1H) 7.12-7.78 (m, 8H).

#### EXAMPLE 21

#### 1-(N-CBz-L-valyl)-3-stearoyl-2-propyl succinate monoester

25

1-(N-CBz-L-valyl)-3-stearoyl-glycerol (886 mg, 1.5 mmole) and succinic anhydride (450 mg, 4.5 mmole) were dissolved in a mixed solvent of DMF (15 ml) and pyridine (1 ml). The reaction was kept at room temperature for 3 h, and then at 60 °C for 5 h. The reaction mixture was poured into a solution of acetic acid and water and  
30 extracted with dichloromethane. The organic phase was washed with water and evaporated, and the product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography to yield 900 mg.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.43 (m, 5H), 5.27 (m, 1H), 5.09 (m, 2H), 4.21 (m, 5H), 2.54 (m, 4H), 2.29 (t, 2H), 2.13 (m, 1H), 1.59 (m, 2H), 1.25 (m, 28 H), 0.90 (m, 9H).

5   EXAMPLE 22

2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-{3-[1-(L-valyloxy)-3-stearoyloxy-2-propyloxy  
carbonyl]-propanoyl}guanosine

To a solution of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-guanosine (351 mg, 1.3 mmole) and 1-(N-  
10   CBz-L-valyl)-3-stearoyl-2-propyl succinate monoester (900 mg, 1.3 mmole) in DMF  
(15 ml) were added dimethylaminopyridine (24 mg, 0.2 mmole), 1-  
hydroxybenzotriazole (175 mg, 1.3 mmole), DCC (321 mg, 1.56 mmole). After 48 h,  
the reaction mixture was filtered. The filtrate was poured into sodium hydrogen  
carbonate solution and extracted with dichloromethane. The product 2',3'-dideoxy-  
15   3'-fluoro-5'-O-{3-[1-(N-CBz-L-valyl)-3-stearoyl glyceroloxycarbonyl]propanoyl}  
guanosine was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. 780 mg

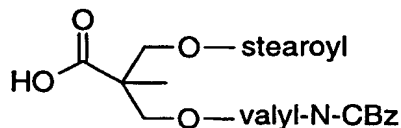
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.34 (m, 5H), 6.50 (s, 2H), 6.17 (dd, 1H), 5.46  
(m, 1H), 5.38 (m, 1H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 4.22 (m, 7H), 3.32 (s, 4H), 2.80 (m, 2H), 2.57  
20   (m, 2H), 2.31 (t, 2H), 2.05 (m, 1H), 1.48 (m, 2H), 1.21 (m, 28 H), 0.84 (m, 9H).

To the solution of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-{3-[1-(N-CBz-L-valyl)-3-stearoyl-2-  
propyloxy carbonyl]propanoyl}guanosine (460 mg, 0.5 mmole) in a mixed solvent of  
methanol (10 ml), ethyl acetate (3 ml) and acetic acid (2 ml) was added palladium  
25   black (50 mg). After reaction under hydrogen atmosphere for 2 h, the mixture was  
filtered and the filtrate was dried. The titled product was isolated by silica gel column  
chromatography. 360 mg.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): 7.89 (s, 1H), 6.51 (s, 2H), 6.16 (dd, 1H), 5.48 (m, 1H), 5.17  
30   (m, 1H), 4.28 (m, 7H), 2.90 (m, 2H), 2.58 (m, 4H), 2.28 (t, 2H), 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.49  
(m, 2H), 1.22 (m, 28 H), 0.85 (m, 9H).



## EXAMPLE 23



A solution of stearoyl chloride (12.1 g, 40 mmol, 1.0 eq) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (100 ml) was  
 5 slowly (1h) added to a solution of 2,2-bis(hydroxymethyl)propionic acid (26.8 g, 200  
 mmol, 5.0 eq) in pyridine (400 ml) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was  
 stirred at room temperature overnight and thereafter concentrated (100 ml) under  
 vacuum. The reaction mixture was slowly treated with saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (400 ml)  
 and thereafter extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (3x300 ml). The organic layers were combined,  
 10 washed with brine, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated in vacuum. The crude  
 material was chromatographed on silica gel (500 g) with 19/1 to 4/1  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ -MeOH  
 as eluent, to yield the monostearoyl ester,  $R_f$  (9/1  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ -MeOH) 0.33. 12.5 g (78%).

A solution of N-Cbz-L-valine (18.85 g, 75 mmol, 2.4 eq) and DMAP (855 mg, 7  
 15 mmol, 0.22 eq) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (800 ml) was cooled to  $0^\circ\text{C}$  and treated with DCC (14.4 g,  
 70 mmol, 2.2 eq). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min  
 and thereafter slowly (1h) treated with a solution of the above monostearoyl ester  
 (12.5 g, 31.2 mmol, 1 eq) in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  (200 ml, free of ethanol). After stirring overnight  
 the suspension was filtered and the filtrate was washed with brine, dried with  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$   
 20 and concentrated in vacuum. The crude material was chromatographed on silica gel  
 (500 g) with 19/1 to 4/1  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ -MeOH as eluent, to yield the above depicted di-  
 ester.  $R_f$  (9/1  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ -MeOH) 0.46. 13.8 g (70 %).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (250 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.35-7.3 (m, 5H, ArH), 5.32 (d, 1H, CH), 5.10 (s, 2H,  
 25  $\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ ), 4.33-4.18 (m, 4H,  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 2.28 (t, 2H,  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 2.22-2.05 (m, 1H, CH), 1.65-  
 1.50 (m, 2H,  $\text{CH}_2$ ) 1.35-1.15 (m, 31H), 1.00-0.82 (m, 9H, Me).

## EXAMPLE 24

2',3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[5-(L-valyloxy)-4-stearoyloxy-pentanoyl]guanosine.

- 5 a) Synthesis of 2',3'-di deoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[5-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-4-stearoyloxy-pentanoyl] guanosine .

A mixture of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine (269 mg, 1.0 mmole), 5-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)-4-stearoyloxy-pentanoic acid (940mg, 1.3 mmole), DMAP (16mg, 0.13 mmole) and HOBT (176mg, 1.3 mmole) was coevaporated two times with DMF and  
10 reduced to about 30ml. DCC (248mg, 1.2 mmole) was added and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate (50 ml) was added and the organic phase was washed two times with 5% acetic acid, with 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and with water. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and  
15 evaporated under reduced pressure. The product is isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield : 450mg

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.88 (m , 9H) 1.22 (m, 28H) 1.45 (m, 2H) 1.83 (m, 2H) 2.21 (m, 2H) 2.37 (m, 1H) 3.90 (m, 1H) 5.36-5.58 (m, 1H) 6.18 (m, 1H) 6.50 (s, 2H)  
20 7.28-7.91 (m, 10H)

- b) Synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[5-(L-valyloxy)-4-stearoyloxy-pentanoyl] guanosine.

25 A mixture of 2', 3'dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- [5-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-4-stearoyloxy-pentanoyl] guanosine (300mg, 0.308 mmole) in 5ml N,N-diisopropylethylamine and 5ml DMF was stirred for three days at room temperature. Acetic acid (5 ml) was added and the mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure . The product was isolated as the acetate salt by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 90 mg

30

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR ( DMSO d-6 ) 0.88 (m, 9H) 1.24 (m, 28H) 1.55 (m, 2H) 1.91 (m, 2H) 2.31 (m, 2H) 2.44 (m, 1H) 2.56-3.08 (m, 2H) 3.15 (m, 1H) 4.00-4.49 (m, 5H) 5.08 (m, 1H) 5.40-5.62 (m, 1H) 6.24 (m, 1H) 6.54 (s, 2H) 7.96 (s, 1H)

## EXAMPLE 25

2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3-(L-valyloxy)-2-stearoyloxy-propanoyl] guanosine

- 5 a) Synthesis of 2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- [3-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-2-stearoyloxy-propanoyl]guanosine.

A mixture of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine (404mg, 1.5 mmole), 3-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-2-stearoyloxy-propanoic acid (1.06g, 1.75 mmole), DMAP (24mg, 0.2 mmole) and HOBt (264mg, 1.82 mmole) was coevaporated two times with DMF  
10 and reduced to about 30ml. DCC (372mg, 1.8 mmole) was added and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate (50 ml) was added and the organic phase was washed twice with 5% acetic acid, with 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and with water. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and  
15 evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 0.73g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.82 (m, 9H) 1.22 (m, 28H) 1.48 (m, 2H) 2.31 (m, 2H) 2.50-3.00 (m, 2H) 3.91 (m, 1H) 4.18-4.52 (m, 5H) 5.00 (s, 2H) 5.30-5.61 (m, 2H) 6.16  
20 (m, 1H) 6.50 (s, 2H) 7.32 (m, 5H) 7.71 (m, 1H) 7.92 (s, 1H) 10.18 (s, 1H)

- b) Synthesis of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- [3-(L-valyloxy)-2-stearoyloxy-propanoyl]guanosine.

A solution of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-2-stearoyloxy-propanoyl]guanosine (350mg, 0.4 mmole) in ethyl acetate (25ml), methanol (5ml)  
25 and acetic acid (5ml) was hydrogenated with palladium black (300mg) with normal pressure for three hours. The catalyst was filtered and washed with ethyl acetate and methanol. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated as the acetate salt by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 120mg

30

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.84 (m, 9H) 1.22 (m, 28H) 1.50 (m, 2H) 2.32 (m, 2H)  
2.50-3.00 (m, 2H) 3.07 (m, 1H) 4.21-4.59 (m, 5H) 5.38-5.59 (m, 2H) 6.17 (m, 1H)  
6.0 (s, 2H) 7.90 (s, 1H)

5 EXAMPLE 26

2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3,3-bis(L-valyloxymethyl)-propionic acid] guanosine

a) Synthesis of 4,4-bis (N-CBZ-L-valyloxymethyl)-but-1-ene.

To a solution of 2-allyl-1,3-propandiol (2.32g, 20 mmole), N-CBZ-L-valine (10.06g,  
10 40 mmole) and DMAP (0.488g, 4 mmole) in 120ml dichloromethane was added  
DCC (9.08g, 44 mmole) in portions and the mixture was stirred overnight at room  
temperature. The mixture was cooled to 5°C and the urethane was filtered. The  
filtrate was evaporated and the product was isolated by silica gel column  
chromatography. Yield : 9.0g

15

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.89 (m, 12H) 5.11 (s, 2H) 5.73 (m, 1H)

b) Synthesis of 3,3-Bis (N-CBZ-L-valyloxymethyl)-propionic acid. To a cooled  
solution of 4,4-bis (N-CBZ-L-valyloxymethyl)-but-1-ene (14.6g, 25 mmole) and  
20 tetrabutylammonium bromide (1.3g, 4 mmole) in 120ml benzene was added 100ml  
water. Under strong stirring potassium permanganate (15.8g, 100 mmole) was  
added in portions and the mixture was stirred for 2 hours between 15°C and 20°C .  
A sodium bisulfite aqueous solution was added to the slurry until the mixture was  
discolored. The mixture was acidified with 2N hydrochloric acid and  
25 extracted four times with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed two times  
with water, dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure . The  
product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 7.5g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.89 (m, 12H) 2.05 (m, 2H) 2.46 (m, 2H) 2.62 (m, 1H) 4.20  
30 (m, 6H) 5.11 (s, 4H) 5.30 (m, 2H) 7.35 (m, 10H)

c) Synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3,3-bis (N-CBZ-L-valyloxymethyl)-propionyl]guanosine.

A solution of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine (1.35g, 5 mmole), 3,3-bis (N-CBZ-L-valyloxymethyl)-propionic acid (3.6g, 6 mmole), DMAP (0.061g, 0.5 mmole) and  
5 HOBT (0.81g, 6 mmole) was coevaporated two times with DMF and reduced to about 120ml. DCC (1.24g, 6 mmole) was added and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate (200 ml) was added and the organic phase washed twice with 5% acetic acid, 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and water.  
10 The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 2.7g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.88 (m, 12H) 2.00(m, 2H) 2.50-3.00 (m, 2H) 3.90-4.43 (m, 10H) 5.08 (s, 4H) 5.32-5.59 (m, 1H) 6.17 (m, 1H) 6.50 (s, 2H) 7.28 (m, 10H)  
15 7.72 (m, 2H) 7.90 (s, 1H)

d) Synthesis of 2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- [3,3-bis (L-valyloxymethyl)-propionic acid] guanosine.

A solution of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3,3-bis (N-CBZ-L-valyloxymethyl)-propionyl] guanosine (2.6g, 3.1 mmole) in 80ml ethyl acetate, 20ml methanol and  
20 20ml acetic acid was hydrogenated with palladium black (0.3g) for two hours under normal pressure. The catalyst was filtered and washed with ethyl acetate and methanol. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated as the bisacetate salt by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 1.2g

25

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.90 (m, 12H) 1.78 (m, 2H) 2.50-3.00 (m, 2H) 3.09 (m, 2H) 4.02-4.45 (m, 8H) 5.34-5.59 (m, 1H) 6.17 (m, 1H) 6.62 (s, 2H) 7.88 (s, 1H)

## EXAMPLE 27

2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- [3-(L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxy-butoxycarbonyl] guanosine

- 5 a) Synthesis of 2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- [3-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxy-butoxycarbonyl] guanosine.
- To a solution of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine (269mg, 1.0 mmole in absolute DMF were added pyridine (198mg, 2.5 mmole) and a solution of 3-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxy-butoxycarbonyl chloride (750mg, 1.1 mmole) in 5ml
- 10 dichloromethane. The mixture was stirred for three days at room temperature. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 120mg

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.88 (m, 9H) 1.24 (m, 28H) 5.08 (s, 2H) 6.24 (m, 1H) 8.00

15 (s, 1H)

- b) Synthesis of 2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3-(L-valyloxymethyl)-4-stearoyloxy-butoxycarbonyl]guanosine.

A mixture of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[3-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxymethyl)-4-

20 stearoyloxy-butoxycarbonyl]guanosine in 15ml ethyl acetate, 2ml methanol and 2ml acetic acid was hydrogenated with palladium black (40mg) under normal pressure for two hours. The catalyst was filtered and washed with ethyl acetate and methanol. The solution was evaporated and the product isolated as the acetate salt by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 78mg

25

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.87 (m, 9H) 1.22 (m, 28H) 1.48 (m, 2H) 1.68 (m, 2H) 2.12 (m, 1H) 2.26 (m, 2H) 2.50-3.00 (m, 2H) 4.00-4.42 (m, 10H) 5.34-5.58 (m, 1H) 6.18 (m, 1H) 6.52 (s, 2H) 7.82 (s, 1H)

## EXAMPLE 28

2',3' -Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy) stearoyl]guanosine

## a) Synthesis of benzyl 2-hydroxystearate.

- 5 To a stirred solution of DL-2-hydroxystearic acid (3.0g, 10 mmole) in 20 ml dry DMF was added potassium tert-butoxide (1.23g, 11 mmole) and the mixture was stirred for one hour at 60°C. Benzyl bromide (2.14g, 12.5 mmole) was added and the mixture was stirred for six hours at 80°C. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and 100 ml ethyl acetate was added. The organic phase was separated and  
10 washed four times with water. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 3.3g

- <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.88 (m, 3H) 1.26 (m, 28H) 1.62 (m, 2H) 4.20 (m, 1H) 5.20  
15 (s, 2H) 7.36 (m, 5H)

## b) Synthesis of benzyl-2-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)stearate.

- To a solution of benzyl-2-hydroxystearate (3.2g, 8.2 mmole), N-FMOC-L-valine (3.4g, 10 mmole) and DMAP (0.12g, 1 mmole) in 80 ml dichloromethane was added  
20 a solution of DCC (2.5g, 12 mmole) and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was cooled to 5°C and the urethane was filtered. The filtrate was evaporated and the product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 4.5g

- 25 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.90 (m, 6H) 1.26 (m, 6H) 1.82 (m, 2H) 2.16 (m, 1H) 4.21 (m, 1H) 4.36 (m, 2H) 5.10 (m, 1H) 5.18 (s, 2H) 5.28 (m, 1H) 7.20 - 7.80 (m, 13H)

## c) Synthesis of 2-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy) stearic acid.

- A solution of benzyl-2-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)stearate (4.4g, 6.2 mmole) in 50 ml  
30 ethyl acetate was hydrogenated with 10% palladium on charcoal (0.5g) with normal pressure for two hours. The catalyst was filtered and washed with ethyl acetate and

1,4-dioxane. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 3.4g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.88 (m, 6H) 1.26 (m, 28H) 1.82 (m, 2H) 2.28 (m, 1H) 4.20  
5 (m, 1H) 4.40 (m, 2H) 5.00 (m, 1H) 5.41 (m, 1H) 7.26 - 7.82 (m, 8H)

d) Synthesis of 2',3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)stearoyl] guanosine.

A mixture of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine (404mg, 1.5mmole), 2-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy)stearic acid (1.24g, 2 mmole), DMAP (24mg, 0.2 mmole) and HOBT  
10 (264mg, 1.95 mmole) was coevaporated two times with DMF and reduced to about 30ml. DCC (372mg, 1.8 mmole) was added and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate (50 ml) was added and the organic phase washed  
15 twice with 5% acetic acid, with 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and with water. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure . The product was isolated as the acetate salt by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 1.2g

20 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.80-0.90 (m, 9H) 1.22 (m, 28H) 2.12 (m, 1H) 2.50-3.00 (m, 2H) 3.98 (m,1H) 4.96 (m, 1H) 6.17 (m, 1H) 6.50 (s, 2H) 7.32-7.95 (m, 10H)

e) Synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-stearoyl] guanosine.

To a solution of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[2-(N-FMOC-L-valyloxy) stearoyl]  
25 guanosine (800mg, 0.89 mmole) in 15ml DMF was added DBU (1.35g, 8.9 mmole) and the mixture was stirred for 5 minutes at room temperature. Acetic acid (2 ml) was added and the mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. Water (20 ml) were added and the mixture was extracted three times with dichloromethane. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure .  
30 The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 165mg



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.87 (m, 9H) 1.22 (m, 28H) 1.70 (m, 2H) 1.88 (m, 1H)  
2.50-3.00 (m, 2H) 3.20 (m, 1H) 4.32 (m, 3H) 4.94 (m, 1H) 5.32-5.54 (m, 1H)  
6.14 (m, 1H) 6.49 (s, 2H) 7.89 (s, 1H)

5 EXAMPLE 29

2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-3-[1,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl  
propanoyl]guanosine

a) Synthesis of 1,3-dibenzyloxy-2-propyl succinate monoester.

- 10 A solution of 1,3-dibenzyloxypropan-2-ol (6.8g, 25 mmole) and succinic anhydride (7.5g, 75 mmole) and DMAP (12.2g, 100 mmole) was stirred for one hour at 60°C. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure, acidified with 2N HCl and extracted two times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phase was washed three times with water, dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure.
- 15 The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 7.8g

b) Synthesis of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3-(1,3-dibenzyloxy-2-propyloxycarbonyl)-propanoyl] guanosine.

- A mixture of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine (1.61g, 6 mmole), HOBT (0.972g, 7.2 mmole), DMAP (73.3mg, 0.6 mmole) and 1,3-dibenzyloxy-2-propyl succinate monoester (2.68g, 7.2 mmole) was coevaporated two times with DMF and reduced to about 150ml. DCC (1.55g, 7.5 mmole) was added and the mixture was stirred 72 hours at room temperature. The mixture was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate (200 ml) was added and the organic phase
- 20 washed twice with 5% acetic acid, 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and water. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 3.3g

c) Synthesis of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O [3-(1,3-dihydroxy-2-propyloxy carbonyl)propanoyl]guanosine.

- 30 A solution of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3-(1,3-dibenzyloxy-2-propyloxy carbonyl)propanoyl]guanosine (3.2g, 5.13 mmole) in 50ml ethyl acetate, 50ml

methanol and 10ml acetic acid was hydrogenated with palladium black (0.6g) under 40 psi overnight. The catalyst was filtered and washed with methanol, The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 1.64g

5

d) Synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- {3-[1,3-Bis ( N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl]propanoyl} guanosine.

A mixture of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3-(1,3-dihydroxy-2-propyloxy carbonyl)-propanoyl]guanosine (1.93g, 2.93 mmole), N-CBZ-L-valine (1.76g, 7 mmole),

10 HOBT (0.95g, 7 mmole) and DMAP (85.5mg, 0.7 mmole) was coevaporated two times with DMF and reduced to about 60ml. DCC (1.55g, 7.5 mmole) was added and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was warmed for four hours at 60°C and then cooled to about 10°C. The mixture was filtered and the solution was reduced under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate (150 ml) was added and  
15 the organic phase was washed twice with 5% acetic acid, 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and water. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 1.6g.

20 e) Synthesis of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-{3-[1,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl]-propanoyl} guanosine.

A solution of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-{3-[1,3-bis-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl]propanoyl} guanosine(1.6g, 1.75 mmole) in 80ml ethyl acetate, 20ml methanol and 20 ml acetic acid was hydrogenated with palladium black (0.3g)

25 for two hours at room temperature and normal pressure. The catalyst was filtered and washed with methanol. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated as the diacetate salt by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 1.02g

30 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.84 (m, 12H) 1.85(m, 2H) 2.58 (m, 4H) 2.60-3.10 (m, 2H) 3.11 (m, 2H) 3.61-4.39 (m, 7H) 5.19 (m, 1H) 5.35-5.56 (m, 1H) 6.16 (m, 1H) 6.62 (s, 2H) 7.89 (s,1H)

## EXAMPLE 30

2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- {3-[1-(L-valyloxy)-3-hydroxy-2-propyloxy carbonyl]-propanoyl} guanosine

- 5 a) Synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-{3-[1-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-3-hydroxy-2-propyloxy carbonyl]-propanoyl} guanosine.

A mixture of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[3-(1,3-dihydroxy-2-propyloxy carbonyl)-propanoyl] guanosine (1.3g, 2.93 mmole), N-CBZ-L-valine (1.00g, 4 mmole), HOBT (0.54g, 4 mmole) and DMAP (48.8mg, 0.4 mmole) was  
10 coevaporated two times with DMF and reduced to about 60ml. DCC (0.91g, 4.4mmole) was added and the mixture was stirred for 72 hours at room temperature. The mixture was filtered and the solution evaporated under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate (150 ml) was added and the organic phase washed twice with 5% acetic acid, 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and water. The organic phase was dried with sodium  
15 sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 0.99g

- b) Synthesis of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-{3-[1-(L-valyloxy)-3-hydroxy-2-propyloxy carbonyl]-propanoyl} guanosine.

20 A solution of 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-{3-[1-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-3-hydroxy-2-propyloxy carbonyl]-propanoyl} guanosine (0.82g, 1.21 mmole) in 30ml ethyl acetate, 15ml methanol and 15ml acetic acid was hydrogenated with palladium black (0.15g) for two hours at room temperature and normal pressure. The catalyst was filtered and washed with methanol. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the  
25 product was isolated as the acetate salt by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 0.5g

<sup>1</sup>H.NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.84 (m, 6H) 1.86 (m, 1H) 2.58 (m, 4H) 2.63-3.02 (m, 2H)  
3.10-4.38 (m, 9H) 5.34-5.55 (m, 1H) 6.16 (m, 1H) 6.56 (s, 2H) 7.90 (s, 1H)

## EXAMPLE 31

5'-L-valyl-2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine

To a solution of 2',3'- dideoxy-3'- fluoroguanosine (810 mg, 3 mmole) and 4-  
5 dimethylaminopyridine (73 mg, 0.6 mmole), N-CBz-L-valine (1.5 g, 6 mmole) and  
1-hydroxybenzotriazole (810 mg, 6 mmole) in DMF (20 ml) was added DCC (1.36 g,  
6.6 mmole). After 72 h, the reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*.  
5'-(N-CBz-L-valyl)-2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine was isolated by silica gel  
column chromatography (1.15 g).

10

This intermediate (503 mg, 1 mmole) was dissolved in a mixed solvent of ethyl  
acetate (10 ml), methanol (20 ml) and acetic acid (2 ml). To the mixture was added  
palladium black (100 mg) and the reaction mixture was kept under hydrogen at  
atmospheric pressure for 3 h. After filtration and concentration, the titled product was  
15 isolated by silica gel column chromatography (370 mg).

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6): 7.94 (s, 1H), 6.52 (s, 2 H), 6.17 (dd, 1H), 5.47 (dd, 1H), 4.15  
(m, 3H), 3.15 (d, 1 H), 3.01-2.62 (m, 2H), 1.80 (m, 1H), 0.82 (dd, 6 H).

## 20 EXAMPLE 32

2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(-L-valyloxy)-propionyl]guanosine

a) Synthesis of 4-methoxybenzyl-2-hydroxypropionate.

To a stirred solution of DL -2 hydroxypropionic acid (9.0g , 100 mmole) in 100 ml  
25 dry DMF was added potassium tert-butoxide (12.34g, 110 mmole) and the mixture  
was stirred for one hour at 60°C. 4-methoxybenzyl chloride (18.8g 120 mmole) was  
added and the mixture was stirred for eight hours at 60°C. The mixture was  
evaporated under reduced pressure and 250 ml ethyl acetate was added .The organic  
phase was washed four times with water. The organic phase was dried with sodium  
30 sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Yield: 16.8g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.40 (m, 3H) 3.81 (s, 3H) 4.26 (m, 1H) 5.14 (s, 2H) 6.90 (d, 2H) 7.28 (d, 2H)

b) Synthesis of 4-methoxybenzyl-2-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)propionate.

- 5 To a solution of 4-methoxybenzyl-2-hydroxypropionate (4.2g, 20 mmole), N-CBZ-L-valine (5.02g, 20 mmole) and DMAP (0.24g, 2 mmole) in 100 ml dichloromethane was added a solution of DCC (4.54g, 22 mmole) and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was cooled to 5°C and the urethane was filtered. The filtrate was evaporated and the product was isolated by silica gel column  
10 chromatography. Yield : 7.9g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.88 (m, 6H) 1.50 (m, 3H) 2.26 (m, 1H) 3.81 (s, 3H) 4.34 (m, 1H) 5.04-5.30 (m, 6H) 6.88 (d, 2H) 7.26 (m, 7H)

- 15 c) Synthesis of 2-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-propionic acid.

To a solution of 4-methoxybenzyl-2-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-propionate (7.8g, 17.5 mmole) in dichloromethane (100 ml) was added trifluoroacetic acid (10 ml) and the solution was stirred for one hour at room temperature. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated by silica gel column  
20 chromatography. Yield: 5.0g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.94 (m, 6H) 1.56 (d, 3H) 2.30 (m, 1H) 4.42 (m, 1H) 5.12-5.30 (m, 4H) 7.28 (m, 5H)

- 25 d) Synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-propionyl]guanosine.

A mixture of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine (404mg, 1.5mmole), 2-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-propionic acid (0.582g, 1.8 mmole), DMAP (22mg, 0.18 mmole) and HOBT (243mg, 1.8 mmole) was coevaporated two times with DMF and reduced to about 30ml. DCC (412mg, 2.0 mmole) was added and the mixture was stirred  
30 overnight at room temperature. The mixture was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. 100ml ethyl acetate was added and the organic

phase was washed twice with 5% acetic acid, with 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and with water. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 0.72g

5

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.92 (m, 6H) 1.40 (d, 3H) 2.10 (m, 1H) 2.50-3.06 (m, 2H) 4.03 (m, 1H) 4.20-4.44 (m, 3H) 5.04 (s, 2H) 5.12 (m, 1H) 5.44-5.58 (m, 1H) 6.18 (t, 1H) 6.52 (s, 2H) 7.36 (m, 5H) 7.70 (d, 2H) 7.92 (s, 1H)

10 e) Synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(L-valyloxy)-propanoyl] guanosine

A solution of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5-O-[2-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-propanoyl] guanosine (0.6g, 1.04 mmole) in 20ml ethyl acetate, 10ml methanol and 10ml acetic acid was hydrogenated with palladium black (0.1g) for two hours at room

15 temperature and normal pressure. The catalyst was filtered and washed with methanol. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to yield the title compound as the acetate salt. Yield: 0.5g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.88 (m, 6H) 1.40 (d, 3H) 1.92 (m, 4H) 2.52-3.04 (m, 2H) 20 3.18 (m, 1H) 4.18-4.42 (m, 3H) 5.06 (m, 1H) 5.32-5.58 (m, 2H) 6.18 (m, 1H) 6.52 (s, 2H) 7.90 (s, 1H)

### EXAMPLE 33

25 2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-3-[2,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl]-propanoyl guanosine.

a) Synthesis of 4-methoxybenzyl succinate monoester.

To a mixture of succinic anhydride (75g, 750 mmole) and 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol (69.1g, 500 mmole) in 1,4-dioxane (300ml) was added pyridine (79.1g, 1000 mmole) 30 and the mixture was stirred for five hours at 80°C. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and 600ml of ethyl acetate and 60 ml of acetic acid were added. The organic phase was washed three times with water, dried with sodium

sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was recrystallized from toluene. Yield: 104 g.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 2.48 (m, 4H) 3.72 (s, 3H) 5.00 (s, 2H) 6.90 (d, 2H) 7.28  
5 (d, 2H)

b) Synthesis of succinic acid 2,3-dihydroxy-propyl ester, 4-methoxybenzyl ester .

To a solution of glycerol (23.0g, 250 mmole), 4-methoxybenzyl succinate monoester  
10 (5.96 g, 25 mmole) and DMAP (0.36g, 3 mmole) in DMF (200ml) was added DCC  
(6.2g 30 mmole) and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The  
mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and 150ml dichloromethane was  
added. The mixture was filtered and the solution washed twice with water. The water  
phase was extracted two times with dichloromethane and the combined organic  
15 phases were dried with sodium sulfate. The solution was evaporated under reduced  
pressure and the product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography.  
Yield: 3.0g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 2.65 (m, 4H) 3.61 (m, 2H) 3.80 (s, 3H) 3.90 (m, 1H) 4.18  
20 (m, 2H) 5.05 (s, 2H) 6.89 (d, 2H) 7.26 (d, 2H)

c) Synthesis of succinic acid 2,3-bis-(N-CBZ-L-Valyloxy)-propyl ester, 4-methoxybenzyl ester.

To a stirred solution of succinic acid 2,3-dihydroxy-propyl ester, 4-methoxybenzyl  
25 ester (2.9g, 9.28 mmole), N-CBZ-L-valine (5.03g, 20 mmole) and DMAP (0.244g, 2  
mmole) in dichloromethane (60ml) was added DCC (4.5g, 22 mmole) and the  
mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was filtered and the  
solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was isolated by silica  
gel column chromatography. Yield: 2.5g

30

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.90 (m, 12H) 2.16 (m, 2H) 2.62 (m, 4H) 3.80 (s, 3H) 4.32  
(m, 4H) 5.05-5.52 (m, 9H) 6.89 (d, 2H) 7.30 (m, 12H)

d) Synthesis of succinic acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)propyl ester.

To a solution of the above intermediate (2.3g, 2.95 mmole) in dichloromethane (25ml) was added trifluoroacetic acid (2.5ml) and the solution was stirred for two hours at room temperature. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 1,8g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.92 (m, 12H) 2.12 (m, 2H) 2.64 (m, 4H) 4.32 (m, 4H) 5.10 (s, 4H) 5.22-5.50 (m, 3H) 7.34 (m, 10H)

10

e) Synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-{3-[2,3-*bis* (N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl]propanoyl} guanosine.

A mixture of 2', 3'dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine (0.538g, 2 mmole), HOBT (0.327g, 2.42 mmole), DMAP(29.3mg, 0.24 mmole) and succinci acid 2,3-*bis*-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-1-propyl ester (1.6g, 2.42 mmole) was coevaporated two times with DMF and reduced to about 50ml. DCC (0.536g, 2.6 mmole) was added and the mixture was stirred 72 hours at room temperature. The mixture was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. 100ml of ethyl acetate was added and the organic phase washed twice with 5% acetic acid, 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and water. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 0.65g.

15

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) 0.88 (m, 12H) 2.08 (m, 2H) 2.58-3.04 (m, 6H) 3.92 (m, 2H) 4.10-4.46 (m, 7H) 5.00 (s, 4H) 5.22 (m, 1H) 5.32-5.56 (m, 1H) 6.17 (m, 1H) 6.50 (s, 2H) 7.32 (m, 10H) 7.70 (d, 2H) 7.92 (s, 1H)

25

f) Synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-{3-[2,3-*bis*-(L-valyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl]-propanoyl} guanosine.

30

A solution of the intermediate immediately above (0.57g, 0.626 mmole) in 20ml ethyl acetate, 10ml methanol and 10 ml acetic acid was hydrogenated with palladium



black (0.1g) for two hours at room temperature and normal pressure. The catalyst was filtered and washed with methanol. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. The product was dissolved in dichloromethane and 1M hydrogen chloride in ether (1.1ml) was added. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and dried in vacuo to yield the title compound as the dihydrochloride salt. Yield: 0.37g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.92 (m, 12H) 2.12 (m, 2H) 2.58-3.04 (m, 6H) 3.75 (m, 2H) 4.16-4.50 (m, 7H) 5.19-5.60 (m, 2H) 6.18 (m, 1H) 6.76 (s, 2H) 7.92 (s, 1H)

10

#### EXAMPLE 34

2', 3'-Dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- 3-[1,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl]propanoyl guanosine, dihydrochloride salt.

15 a) Synthesis of succinic acid 1,3-dibromo-2-propyl ester, 4-methoxybenzyl ester.

To a solution of 1,3-dibromopropan-2-ol (21.8g, 100 mmole), succinic acid 4-methoxybenzyl ester (28.6g, 120 mmole) and DMAP (1.22g, 10 mmole) in dichloromethane (400ml) was added DCC (24.8g, 120 mmole) in portions at about 10°C. The mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature and cooled to about 5°C. The mixture was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. 600ml of ethyl acetate was added and the organic phase was washed twice with 5% acetic acid, 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and water. The solution was dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 34.8g.

25

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 2.69 (m, 4H) 3.57 (m, 4H) 3.81 (s, 3H) 5.07 (s, 2H) 5.14 (m, 1H) 6.88 (d, 2H) 7.26 (d, 2H)

b)                Synthesis of succinic acid 1,3-*bis*-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-2-propyl ester, 4-methoxybenzyl ester.

To a solution of N-CBZ-L-valine ( 58.5 g, 232.8 mmole) in dried DMF (300ml) was added potassium-tert.-butoxide (24,68 g, 220 mmole) and the mixture was stirred for  
5 one hour at room temperature. A solution of succinic acid 1,3-dibromo-2-propyl ester, 4-methoxybenzyl ester (34 g, 77.6 mmole) in dried DMF (50ml) was added and the mixture was stirred for eighteen hours at 60°C. The potassium bromide was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. 600ml of ethyl acetate was added and the organic phase washed twice with 5% sodium hydrogen  
10 carbonate and with water. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 45g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.90 (m, 12H) 2.16 (m, 2H) 2.61 (m, 4H) 3.80 (s, 3H) 4.12-  
15 4.42 (m, 6H) 5.02 (s, 2H) 5.10 (s, 4H) 5.43 (m, 3H) 6.88 (d, 2H) 7.32 (m, 12H)

c)                Synthesis of succinic acid 1,3-*bis*-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-2-propyl ester.

To a cooled solution of the intermediate immediately above (44.5 g, 57.1 mmole) in dichloromethane (500ml) was added trifluoroacetic acid (50ml) between 5°C and  
20 10°C and the solution was stirred for two hours at 10°C. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and two times coevaporated with toluene. 400ml of ethanol was added and the mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at 40°C. The mixture was cooled and the biproduct filtered. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure and the product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography.

25 Yield: 33g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) 0.88 (m, 12H) 2.04 (m, 2H) 2.46 (m, 4H) 3.94-4.40 (m, 6H)  
5.02 (s, 4H) 5.18 (m, 1H) 7.32 (m, 10H) 7,74 (d , 2H)

d) Synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-{3-[1,3-bis-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl]propanoyl} guanosine.

A mixture of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine (17.8 g, 66 mmole), HOBT (10.64 g, 78.8 mmole), succinic acid 1,3-bis-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-2-propyl ester (52 g, 78.8 mmole) and DMAP (0.96 g, 7.88 mmole) was coevaporated two times with DMF and reduced to about 500ml. DCC (17.3 g, 84 mmole) was added and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The mixture was warmed for six hours at 60°C and then cooled to about 10°C. The mixture was filtered and the solution was reduced under reduced pressure. 1200 ml of ethyl acetate was added and the organic phase was washed twice with 5% acetic acid, 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and water. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was isolated by silica gel column chromatography. Yield: 42g.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) 0.90 (m, 12H) 2.02 (m, 2H) 2.5-3.02 (m, 6H) 3.94 (m, 2H) 4.22 (m, 7H) 5.02 (s, 4H) 5.18 (m, 1H) 5.22-5.50 (m, 1H) 6.16 (m, 1H) 6.50 (s, 2H) 7.32 (m, 10H) 7.72 (d, 2H) 7.92 (s, 1H)

e) Synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-{3-[1,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl]propanoyl} guanosine dihydrochloride salt.

A solution of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-{3-[1,3-bis-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxy carbonyl]propanoyl} guanosine (5.0, 5.9 mmole) in 75ml ethyl acetate and 75ml methanol was hydrogenated with palladium on activated carbon 10% Pd (1 g) one hour at room temperature and normal pressure. The catalyst was filtered and washed with methanol. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was dissolved in dichloromethane and a solution of 1M hydrogen chloride in ether (6ml) was added, while cooling. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. Yield: 3.5g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d-6) 0.94 (m, 12H) 2.18 (m, 2H) 2.5-3.04 (m, 6H) 4.20-4.54 (m, 7H) 5.24 (m, 1H) 5.34-5.64 (m, 1H) 6.22 (m, 1H) 6.92 (s, 2H) 8.30 (s, 1H) 8.62 (s, 6H)

## EXAMPLE 35

Alternative synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- 3-[1,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl] propanoyl guanosine

- 5 a) Synthesis of succinic acid 1,3-dibromo-2-propyl ester, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester.

To a solution of 1,3-dibromopropan-2-ol (10.9 g 50 mmole), succinic acid 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (J. Org.Chem 59 (1994) 4864) (10.45g, 60 mmole) and DMAP (0.61 g, 5 mmole) in dichloromethane (180ml) was added DCC (12.4 g, 60 mmole)  
10 in portions at about 10°C. The mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature and cooled to about 5°C. The mixture was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. 250ml ethyl acetate was added and the organic phase was washed twice with 5% citric acid, 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and water. The solution was dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product  
15 was distilled in vacuo. (bp 0,5 135-140°C ) Yield: 16.8 g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.45 (s, 9H) 2.58 (m, 4H) 3.61 (m, 4H) 5.12 (m, 1H )

- 20 b) Synthesis of succinic acid 1,3-bis-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-2-propyl ester, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester.

To a solution of N-CBZ-L-valine (18.85 g, 75 mmole) in dried DMF (100ml) was added potassium tert.-butoxide (7.85 g, 70 mmole) and the mixture was stirred for one hour at room temperature. A solution of succinic acid 1,3-dibromo-2-propyl ester, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9.35g, 25 mmole) in dried DMF (20ml) was added and  
25 the mixture was stirred for eighteen hours at 60°C. The potassium bromide was filtered and the solution evaporated under reduced pressure. 300ml of ethyl acetate were added and the organic phase washed twice with 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and with water. The organic phase was dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was isolated by silica gel column  
30 chromatography. Yield: 14g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 0.90 (m, 12H) 1.42 (s, 9H) 2.14 (m, 2H) 2.52 (m, 4H) 4.32 (m, 6H) 5.10 (s, 4H) 5.32 (m, 3H) 7.26 (m, 10H)

c) Synthesis of 1,3-*bis*-( N-CBZ-L-valyloxy )-2-propyl succinate

5 monoester .

To a cooled solution of succinic acid 1,3-bis-(N-CBZ-L-valyloxy)-2-propyl ester, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (13 g, 18.18 mmole) in dichloromethane (100ml) was added trifluoroacetic acid (20ml) and the solution was stirred for six hours at room temperature. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure. 200ml ethyl acetate was added and the organic phase was washed with 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate and water. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure.  
Yield: 11.7g

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) 0.88 (m, 12H) 2.04 (m, 2H) 2.46 (m, 4H) 3.94-4.40 (m, 6H) 5.02 (s, 4H) 5.18 (m, 1H) 7.32 (m, 10H) 7.74 (d, 2H)

d) Synthesis of 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O- 3-[1,3-*bis*-(L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl] propanoyl guanosine

The intermediate from step c) is esterified to FLG as shown in example 34 step d) and the N-protecting groups on the valyl moieties removed by conventional techniques, such as shown in Example 35 step e) or Example 29 step e).

## BIOLOGICAL EXAMPLE 1

Pharmacokinetics

- Confirmation that orally administered prodrugs of the invention release FLG in vivo  
5 is obtained in a rat model which is recognized as a useful model for assessing  
pharmacokinetic parameters of nucleoside analogues. The oral compositions are  
administered in a pharmaceutical vehicle comprising propylene glycol, or in the case  
of the more soluble compounds such as that of Example 26 or Example 34, in water,  
to duplicate fasted animals in a dosage corresponding to 0.1 mmol/kg. For  
10 comparison, a set of rats is iv dosed with 0.01 mmol/kg of the metabolite  
2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine. Serum levels of the metabolite are then monitored  
in serum collected at intervals from individual animals from 0.5 to up to 12 hours  
following administration (5 min to 6 hours for FLG).
- 15 The metabolite is analysed with HPLC with UV detection at 254 nm, in a manner  
analogous to Stähle et al 1995, J Pharm. Biomed. Anal. 13, 369-376. An HPLC  
system can be based on a 0.05 M ammonium-dihydrogen-phosphate buffer, with  
1.2 % 2-propanol solvent, buffered to pH 4.5 or 30 mM sodium dihydrogen  
phosphate buffer with 2% acetonitrile solvent buffered to pH 7.0. The column may  
20 be a 100 x 2.1 mm BAS C18 5  $\mu$ m particle size with a 7  $\mu$ m C18 guard column or  
Zorbax SB-CN C18 150x4.6mm, 5 $\mu$ m column. Protein binding of the compounds of  
the invention is negligible as is that of the metabolite and ultrafiltration through  
Amicon or Microcon 30 filters is useful for serum samples. Advantageously the main  
peak is subject to further column chromatography to better aid in resolution of FLG  
25 over low weight serum components. The iv levels are multiplied by a factor of ten in  
order to obtain AUC values for comparison with the oral values. Absolute oral  
bioavailability is determined as the ratio between  $^{0-\infty}AUC_{iv}$  and  $^{0-\infty}AUC_{oral}$ .

Table 1

	6h absolute bioavail. %	12h absolute bioavail. %
FLG		9%**
Example 22	39%	>80%*
Example 13	37%	
Example 12	29%	
Example 25	81.5 %	
Example 28	47.5%	
Example 24	60.5%	67.5%
Example 26		
Example 29	51%	

\* estimated. \*\*literature value

The compounds of the invention thus provide significantly enhanced oral  
 5 bioavailability relative to the metabolite metabolite 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-  
 fluoroguanosine. Notably, the compounds are released into the blood in a relatively  
 sustained manner, rather than in an immediate peak. This means that effective  
 amounts of the active metabolite are available in the blood for many hours assisting  
 once daily dosage. Additionally, a sustained release avoids the problems of acute  
 10 toxicity seen in compounds with a more rapid release rate.

Although the rat is well recognized as a good model for predicting human  
 bioavailability of nucleoside analogues, species independent bioavailability of a  
 compound of the invention (Example 34) was confirmed in  $\approx 11.5$  kg male and  
 15 female beagle dogs administered orally with 0.05 mmol/kg (38 mg/kg) compound in  
 water or iv 0.005 mmol/kg (1.35 mg/kg) metabolite in water. Plasma collection and  
 analysis as above.

Male dog	12 hour absolute bioavailability	51%
20 Female dog	12 hour absolute bioavailability	74%

## BIOLOGICAL EXAMPLE 2

Antiviral activity - Retroviruses

As can be demonstrated by the methodology of Biological Example 1, the  
5 compounds of the invention release, *in vivo*, the metabolite 2',3'-dideoxy, 3'-  
fluoroguanosine. *In vitro* measurement of the antiviral activity of this metabolite will  
thus reflect the *de facto* activity of the compounds of the invention.

In the XTT dye uptake assay of Koshida et al Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 33  
10 778-780, 1989) utilising MT4 cells, the metabolite measured in Biological Example  
1 above showed the following *in vitro* activities against retroviruses:

Table 2

HIV or retroviral strain	IC <sub>50</sub> *
HIV-1 <sub>111B</sub>	1 µg/ml
HIV-1 <sup>2441</sup> AZT <sup>r</sup>	1 µg/ml
HIV-1 <sub>111B</sub> TIBO <sup>r</sup>	1 µg/ml
HIV-1 <sup>29/9</sup>	0.7 µg/ml
HIV-2 <sub>SBL6669</sub>	2 µg/ml
SIV <sub>SM</sub>	1 µg/ml

\*Concentration of metabolite inducing 50% inhibition of viral replication

15

It will thus be apparent that administration of the compounds of the invention induce  
powerful antiviral activities against the retroviruses HIV-1, HIV-2 and SIV. It should  
also be noted from the HIV-1<sup>2441</sup> AZT<sup>r</sup> and HIV-1<sub>111B</sub> TIBO<sup>r</sup> results that the antiviral  
activity of the compounds of the invention does not show cross resistance against  
20 strains of HIV which have become resistant to other HIV agents such as the  
nucleoside analogue AZT or or the non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor  
TIBO.



## BIOLOGICAL EXAMPLE 3

Antiviral activity - HBV

The activity of antivirals on duck hepatitis B virus (DHBV) in ducks is an  
5 acknowledged animal model for the validation of *in vivo* hepatitis B activity in  
humans. The activity of the *in vivo* metabolite measured in Biological Example 2  
above has been assayed in the DHBV model described by Sherker et al (1986)  
Gastroenterology 91, pp 818-824. The results are depicted in Figures 1 and 2 In  
10 short, 4 control ducks were treated with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and 4 ducks  
with 5 mg/kg/day of the active metabolite. The ducks were two days old when  
inoculated with DHBV and 18 days old when treatment was commenced. The  
metabolite and PBS (controls) were given intraperitoneally for 10 days as twice daily  
injections, at 8 am and 4 pm. Treatment lasted 33 days and the animals were  
followed 5 weeks after the end of treatment.

15

The efficacy of treatment was followed by dot blot-hybridisation of DHBV DNA in  
serum using a radioactive probe and the amount of DHBV measured as the amount of  
radioactivity hybridised. Figure 1 plots the amount of DHBV DNA in serum at  
different timepoints before, during and after treatment.

20

As can be seen in Figure 1, there is no decrease in the amount of DHBV in serum  
during treatment with PBS (control, solid line). The animals given the metabolite  
measured in Biological Example 2 (broken line) showed a dramatic decrease in the  
amount of DHBV in serum during the first 10 days of treatment, whereupon for the  
25 remainder of treatment the level of DHBV DNA was below the detection limit at  
this dose of 5 mg/kg/day. Repeat experiments at dosages of 30 and 3 mg/kg/day and  
with congenitally infected ducks (not shown) also produced similar results, that is a  
dramatic fall in serum DHBV DNA to under the detection threshold. Even at the very  
low dose of 0.3 mg/kg/day the metabolite caused a considerable inhibition of DHBV  
30 *in vivo*. After the finish of treatment, virus reappeared in the serum, as shown in  
Fig. 1. Reappearance of HBV after short term treatment with conventional antivirals

has been observed earlier in both humans and animals with chronic hepatitis B infection.

As can be seen in Fig 2, the weight of the ducks increased in the same way as in the control (PBS treated) animals. The weight increase from about 270 g to about 800 g which was observed during the treatment period is so large that toxic effects, had they occurred, should be easily visible as a change in growth rate. Similar growth curves were also observed for the ducks receiving the higher dosage rate of 30 mg/kg/day. This metabolite is thus clearly non-toxic. As the compounds of the invention are hydrolysed *in vivo* to give this metabolite, as established in Example 2 above, and a nature identical and therefore easily metabolized fatty acid, it can therefore be inferred that no long term toxicity problem can be expected from administration of the compounds of the invention. The absence of acute (short term) toxicity of the compounds of the invention when administered orally is established in Biological Example 2 above.

#### FORMULATION EXAMPLE 1

##### Tablet formulation

The following ingredients are screened through a 0.15 mm sieve and dry-mixed

10 g	2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-3-[1,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl propanoyl]guanosine
40 g	lactose
49 g	crystalline cellulose
1 g	magnesium stearate

A tableting machine is used to compress the mixture to tablets containing 250 mg of active ingredient.

## FORMULATION EXAMPLE 2

Enteric coated tablet

The tablets of Formulation Example 1 are spray coated in a tablet coater with a solution comprising

5	120 g	ethyl cellulose
	30 g	propylene glycol
	10g	sorbitan monooleate
		ad 1 000 ml aq. dist.

## 10 FORMULATION EXAMPLE 3

Controlled release formulation

	50 g	2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[5-(L-valyloxymethyl)-6-stearoyloxyhexanoyl] guanosine
15	12 g	hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (Methocell K15)
	4.5 g	lactose

are dry-mixed and granulated with an aqueous paste of povidone. Magnesium stearate (0.5 g) is added and the mixture compressed in a tableting machine to 13 mm diameter tablets containing 500 mg active agent.

20

## FORMULATION EXAMPLE 4

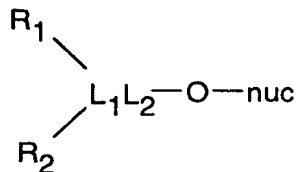
Soft capsules

	250 g	2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-[5-(L-valyloxymethyl)-6-stearoyloxyhexanoyl] guanosine
25	100 g	lecithin
	100 g	arachis oil

The compound of the invention is dispersed in the lecithin and arachis oil and filled into soft gelatin capsules.

## CLAIMS

1. A compound of the formula I

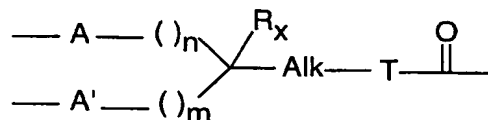


wherein:

- 5    nuc is the residue of a nucleoside analogue bonded through its single hydroxy group on the cyclic or acyclic saccharide moiety,  
      R<sub>1</sub> is hydroxy, amino or carboxy; optionally having esterified/amide bonded thereon a C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>22</sub> saturated or unsaturated, optionally substituted fatty acid or alcohol, or an aliphatic L-amino acid;
- 10   R<sub>2</sub> is the residue of an aliphatic L-amino acid;  
      L<sub>1</sub> is a trifunctional linker group;  
      L<sub>2</sub> is absent or a difunctional linker group;  
      and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.
2.        A compound according to claim 1, wherein nuc is acyclovir, ddI,  
 15    (didanosine), ddC (zalcitabine), d4T (stavudine), FTC, lamivudine (3TC), 1592U89 (4-[2-amino-6-(cyclopropylamino)-9H-purin-9-yl]-2-cyclopentene-1-methanol), AZT (zidovudine), DAPD (D-2,6-diaminopurine dioxolane) or F-ddA.
3.        A compound according to claim 1 wherein O-nuc is derived from 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoroguanosine (FLG).
- 20    4.        A compound according to claim 1, wherein R<sub>1</sub> defines an hydroxyl group or an esterified hydroxy function.
5.        A compound according to claim 4, wherein the R<sub>1</sub> ester is derived from an unsubstituted, unsaturated fatty acid having in total 4 to 22 carbon atoms, preferably 10 to 20.

6. A compound according to claim 5, wherein the R<sub>1</sub> ester is derived from a monounsaturated fatty acid, preferably of the n-3 or n-6 series having in total 10 to 22 carbon atoms, preferably 16 to 20.
7. A compound according to claim 1, wherein R<sub>2</sub> is derived from L-  
5 alanine, L-leucine, L-isoleucine and preferably L-valine and is esterified to an hydroxyl function on the linker.
8. A compound according to claim 7 wherein both R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> comprise the same L-amino acid.
9. A compound according to claim 1, wherein L<sub>1</sub> comprises a glycerol  
10 derivative.
10. A compound according to claim 1 wherein L<sub>2</sub> comprises a dicarboxylic acid derivative
11. A compound according to claim 10, wherein the dicarboxylic acid  
15 derivative comprises oxalyl, malonyl, succinyl, glutaryl or adipyl, preferably succinyl.
12. A compound according to claim 11, wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are both L-valyl or L-isoleucyl.
13. A compound according to claim 12, denoted 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-3-[2,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-1-propyloxycarbonyl]-propanoyl guanosine or 2', 3'-  
20 dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-3-[1,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl]-propanoyl guanosine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
14. A compound according to claim 12 denoted 2', 3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro-5'-O-3-[1,3-bis-(L-valyloxy)-2-propyloxycarbonyl]-propanoyl, hydrochloride salt.

15. A compound according to claim 1, wherein  $L_1$  comprises a structure of the formula IIa:



IIa

where A and A' define an ester linkage between an hydroxy on the linker and  
 5 the carboxy group of  $R_1$  or  $R_2$  or an ester linkage between a carboxy on the linker and  
 the hydroxy on  $R_1$  as a fatty alcohol, or an amide linkage between an amine on the  
 linker and a carboxy on  $R_1$  or  $R_2$ , or an amide linkage between a carboxy on the  
 linker and an amine on  $R_1$  or  $R_2$ , or one of A and A' is as defined and the other is  
 hydroxy, amine or carboxy in the event that  $R_1$  itself is a free hydroxy, amine or  
 10 carboxy group;.

$R_x$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl;

T is a bond, -O- or -NH-;

Alk is absent, optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl or  $C_2$  -  $C_4$  alkenyl; and

m and n are independently 0, 1 or 2.

15 16. A compound according to claim 14, wherein A and A' define ester  
 linkages to the carboxy functions of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ ;

$R_x$  is H;

m and n are 1 and Alk is methylene or

m is 1, n is 0 and Alk is absent, methylene or ethylene.

20 17. A compound according to claim 16 wherein  $R_1$  is hydroxy or an L-  
 amino acid residue esterified to the hydroxy.

18. A compound according to claim 17 wherein both  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are the same L-amino acid residue.
19. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as defined in any one of claims 1 to 18 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent  
5 therefor.
20. A compound or salt as defined in any one of claims 1 to 18 for use in therapy, preferably in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of HBV or retroviral infections.

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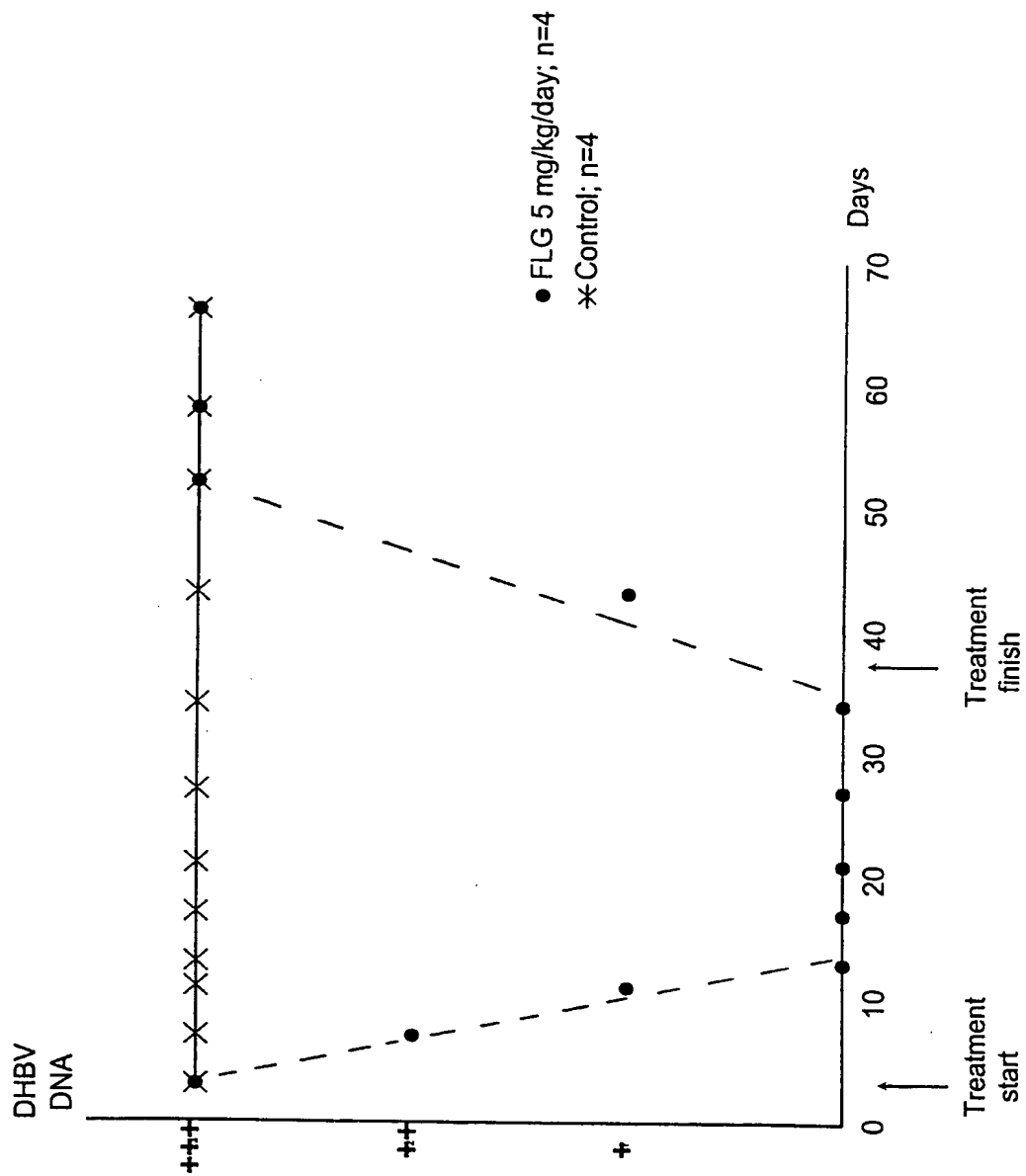


FIG 1



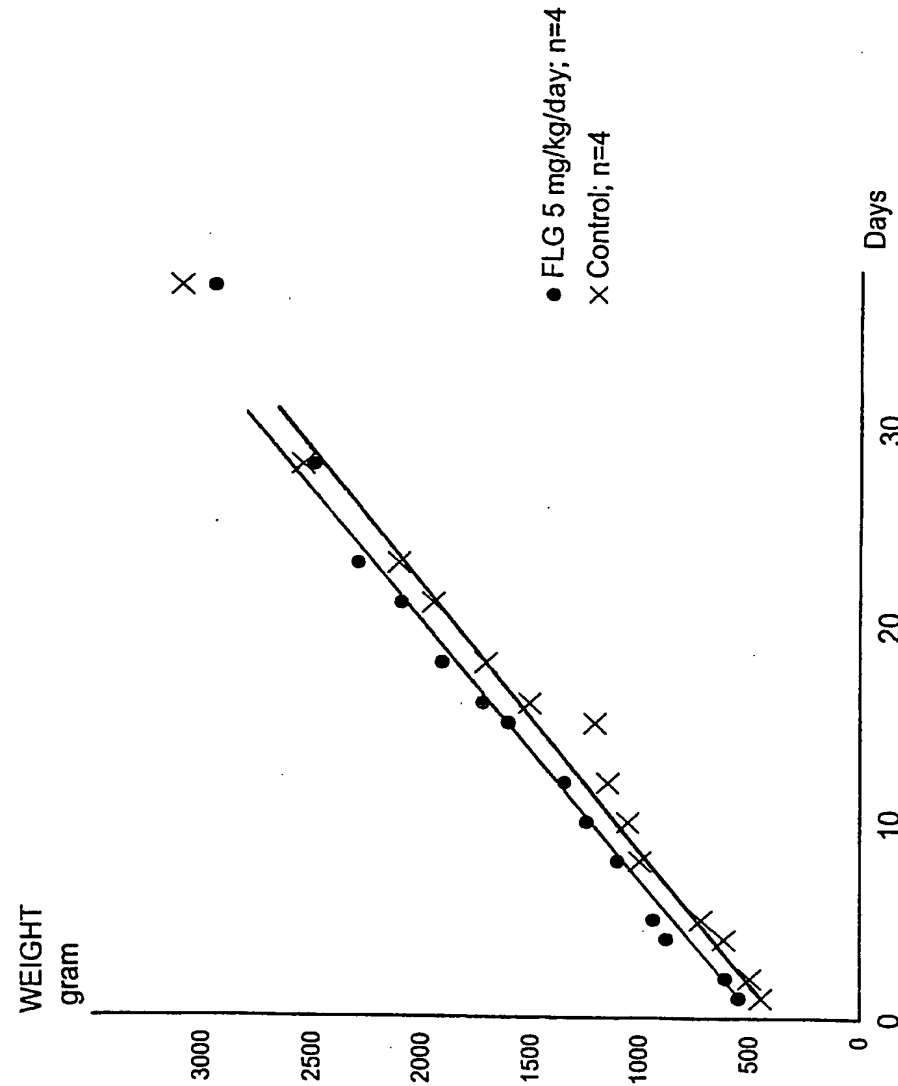


FIG 2

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/SE 98/01467

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: C07D 473/00, C07D 473/18, C07D 473/32, C07H 19/16, C07H 19/167,  
C07H 19/173, A61K 31/52, A61K 31/70

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: C07D, C07H, A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	WO 9727194 A1 (F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG), 31 July 1997 (31.07.97) --	1-20
X	WO 9424134 A1 (HOECHST AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT), 27 October 1994 (27.10.94) --	1-20
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X	WO 9213561 A1 (PRO-NEURON, INC.), 20 August 1992 (20.08.92) --	1-14,20

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 November 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

20 -11- 1998

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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P,X	WO 9730051 A1 (MEDIVIR AB), 21 August 1997 (21.08.97) --	1-20
A	EP 0375329 A2 (THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED), 27 June 1990 (27.06.90) --	1-20
A	WO 8903837 A1 (PRONEURON, INC.), 5 May 1989 (05.05.89) -- -----	1-20

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